

The Saturday News

Vol. IV

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1909

No. 22

The Alberta Musical Festival



Photo by Mathias, Castro Studio.

The Chorus and Orchestra, the work of which at the Thistle Rink on the concluding evening of the festival, was a striking revelation of the degree of musical culture that has been attained in Alberta. Those seated in front are the judges and committeemen, Mr. Vernon Barford, the conductor, to whose ability and energy the success of the great enterprise was largely due, is seated in the second row between Mr. Phys Thomas and Mr. James W. Mathews of Winnipeg the judges of the various competitions.

NOTE AND COMMENT

There has been plenty of evidence in the past that the British Empire League, the organization of which Colonel Demson is the presiding genius, has been in the habit of overlooking a few things that have happened in the western part of the Dominion. It was therefore not at all surprising when the other day it chose a Regina gentleman as its director for the "Northwest Territories."

The public wants more light in the Pugsley case. It was very suspicious from the first. Much has arisen to make it distrust the school of New Brunswick politicians to which the Minister of Public Works belongs and this paper, as an admirer and well-wisher of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, was not at all lacking in expressing the opinion that when he summoned Mr. Pugsley to the cabinet he had made a mistake. But it must be admitted that the speech, which the accused Minister gave in the House last week made it evident that the case against him was not such as to justify the Premier in making an immediate demand for his resignation. He declines to accept the verdict of the commission and cites many particulars in which he claims it has misrepresented the facts, making out what looks like a good case in almost every instance. The government of New Brunswick has it in its power to ask him for an accounting in connection with the affairs of the railway of which he acted as director. The commission, which reported against him, recommended that this be done. He has been, as he states, waiting for them to do so. But the legislature was provoked the other day without taking action. Now he has instituted legal proceedings himself in order that the whole matter may be brought before the courts. Mr. Pugsley's charge is that his opponents have failed to make the move themselves simply that he might be misrepresented in the eyes of the country for as long a period as possible. Till the matter is more fully cleared up in New Brunswick, it would certainly be unjust to reach a final verdict in regard to it.

In his address to the coroner's jury which has been investigating the Kinrade case at Hamilton, Mr. G. T. Blackstock, K.C., vigorously defended the course which the Crown had taken. A great deal of loose talk has been heard on the streets and crept into the newspapers about the brutality of those engaged in ferreting out the evidence, and Mr. Blackstock and those associated with him have a perfect right to resent it. It is all very well to sympathize with those who are subjected to the rack

of an investigation such as this. But no one possessed of a well-balanced mind who has followed the proceedings at all closely can fail to admit that the circumstances called for the most thoroughgoing enquiry into the personal relations of the family. The interests of the public at large are paramount and no Crown official who failed to use every available means for throwing light on so horrible a crime would be worthy of his position. That three murders should have taken place in recent years in a city the size of Hamilton without anyone being brought to justice is bound to create the worst kind of an impression and it would be folly to pay any attention to the silly sentimentalism who are always cropping up on these occasions.

In Winnipeg there has also been a murder under investigation, that of a Mrs. James. The coroner's jury threw but little light upon it. In making his charge the coroner referred in scathing language to a very serious impediment to the course of justice that has arisen. It was difficult to secure witnesses to come forward and give evidence, the principal reason for which was not far to seek.

"It is the fear of abuse and slander and general contumely which is almost certain to be heaped upon them by defending counsel at the trial court," he declared. "They say if you throw enough mud some of it will stick, and I can assure you that the amount of verbal mud thrown at witnesses at these trials in an attempt to discredit their evidence, if converted into the real article would cover a wide area of farm land. Let me quote from the Free Press report of a recent murder trial, some epithets with which the witnesses were bespattered, and I have no doubt that the worst of it was expunged from the report as being quite unfit for publication."

"The sub-head is 'Sneaking, Snivelling Thief,' and then the report goes on to say: 'A sneaking, snivelling, lying thief who, in connection with those miserable rats, his partners in crime, had tried to send an innocent man to his grave; who would believe the word of such a gang of degenerates? Who would kill a dog on such evidence? Imagine a big, pure lump of a lad coming from the farm to this place, infested with these sewer rats, and coming into contact with them.'"

The men alluded to in this report were prior to this trial, respected men, and I understand the crown, after unbiased inquiry into their previous history, had decided were reliable. Did the presiding judge check this abuse? Never a word. I understand that some of these witnesses left that court room with their characters so besmirched that they have practically had to leave the city. They were innocent men, accused of no crime. Gentlemen, do you wonder if a citizen, if they have any knowledge of a crime or homicide, hesitate about offering their evidence? Do you wonder if a trial conducted in that manner should result in a miscarriage of justice? Would you not wonder on the other hand, if it did not do so? I submit, therefore, that, acting as jurors on this inquiry, it is your duty to comment on these facts, which have been placed before you by the police in evidence, if you

believe they are true, and if you believe that such a condition of affairs is prejudicial to the safety of human life within our community."

Of the truth of all this there is no question. In a murder case, the unwillingness to give evidence is accentuated. But what is true in this instance also applies in a lesser degree where less serious offences are charged. The license given many lawyers has long been a scandal. Where it is clear that a witness has been in the habit of lying and his connection with the case is very suspicious, there is excuse for strong measures on the part of counsel. But when they abuse their privileges, as they so frequently do, they should in the public interests be called to a sharp halt.

Recently the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Geo. Harcourt, Mr. L. P. Strong of the Alberta Pacific Elevator Co. and Mr. E. J. Fream of Innisfail, secretary U.F.A., returned from Ottawa to which place they had been as a special committee to interview Sir Richard Cartwright in regard to changes in the present method of handling grain in Alberta. They were very courteously treated and the matter was thoroughly gone into. Alberta and British Columbia are to be formed into a separate inspection district with an inspector and survey board located in Calgary.

In future grain inspected in Alberta will carry inspection certificates of the Alberta district, thus preserving its identity as Alberta grain. As we understand this matter a separate card order book will be printed for Alberta which will coincide with the conditions necessary to our progress. There will, of course, be other changes made in the existing regulations all tending to place Alberta grain-growers in a stronger and better position than heretofore. The trip of the above committee may be said to have been highly successful.

(Continued on page 10)

The Proposed C.P.R. Agreement.

It is announced that the Edmonton civic authorities realize that there entrance agreement upon which it is advisable to secure expert advice. With a view to obtaining this, it is said to be the intention to consult City Solicitor Hunt of Winnipeg. Now Mr. Hunt is a bright young man and there is every likelihood that he would be able to show some weaknesses in the city's position which it is desirable to have corrected. But whyicker with the C. P. R. at all? When it comes to matching the brains and experience at the disposal of the two parties to the suggested agreement, no one need

have any doubt as to the result, no matter what recruits the municipality calls to its aid. Plainly the most satisfactory course to adopt is that suggested by The Saturday News a week ago. Make the best bargain possible with the C. P. R. in regard to the high level bridge, independently of the general question of the railway's entrance, which can safely be left with the railway commission. The latter body exists for the protection of the public and has shown its ability and its willingness to fully discharge that function. The mass of citizens are bound to have more confidence in the result if this is done. They want the C. P. R. to come into Edmonton but they are not disposed to have it granted anything more for doing so than the law of the country and general practice of the railway commission allows. It is because it desires to secure more than this that the C. P. R. has come to the council and striven to obtain an agreement.

If the people wish to give the railway large inducements for crossing the river, let it be thoroughly understood what they are doing. But don't let them run away with the idea that by following the present plan they are getting more out of the company than they would have if they had merely said in reply to the railway's advances: "We shall be very glad to have you come in but see no reason for negotiating with you. All that is necessary is for you to do so under the terms of the railway Act."

"That is all very well," comes the rejoinder, "but what right have you to assume that the general question of entrance can be kept separate from the high level traffic deck proposition? The C. P. R. won't let us on its bridge unless we agree to give it what it wants in respect to entering the city." If this is correct, it indicates a remarkable state of affairs. The city never expected to get the traffic deck for nothing? Whatever is done regarding the entrance agreement, it will pay its full share of the cost of the bridge, if a traffic deck is placed thereon. Note carefully the facts of the situation. The C. P. R. proposes to build a very expensive structure, the cost of which will be in any case in excess of a million dollars. It has not been suggested that the building of a traffic deck will interfere in any respect with its usefulness for railway purposes. Is the company likely to refuse then to avail itself of the opportunity of receiving not only the financial aid of the two cities, but the large grants promised by the provincial and federal governments as well? By all these becoming partners in the enterprise, the cost to the railway is bound to be reduced. Is it reasonable to believe then that it will utterly refuse to consider this partnership scheme unless it gets its way regarding the crossing of certain Edmonton streets? There is little danger that it will, but even suppose it

should persist in this course, it is by no means certain that with the concessions which Edmonton proposes to make in return for what is represented as the privilege of paying its share of the cost of the bridge, the city would not in the long run be very much worse off than if it went ahead with a separate structure for general traffic.

The writer of this article does not pose as an expert on these matters and therefore he does not propose to undertake any detailed criticism of the agreement. The fears expressed above are based upon general observations of the results of municipal dealings with railway corporations and the course which he recommends appears to him the obviously safe one when we have a body in which the public has such confidence as the railway commission to trust our interests to. But there is a specific point or two that it is worth while drawing attention to.

The agreement provides that the railway is to build the bridges by which Victoria and Mackay Avenues are to be carried over the tracks but the city is to maintain these. Suppose no agreement were made, would not the railway have not only to build but maintain these structures? Section 241 of the Railway Act reads: "Every structure, by which any highway is carried over or under any railway, shall be so constructed and at all times maintained, as to afford safe and adequate facilities for all traffic passing over, under or through such structure." The reading of the Act and observation of the practice of the commission leads one to believe that by making this agreement the railway is riding itself for all time of an obligation, which frequently proves costly and inconvenient. What is the city getting in return?

Or take the case of Peace and Athabasca Avenues. A large population has rapidly sprung up west of Tenth street and north of Jasper. In a very few years many thousands of people will live in that direction. They are shut in on one side by the tracks running east and west. In justice to them should not these avenues be kept open? But once close them, and all experience goes to show that, no matter what reservations as to the city's claims are now made, it will be an exceedingly difficult matter to repossess ourselves of the right of way. It is most dangerous to make a compromise. We should lay claim before the railway commission for the immediate recognition of the whole of what we consider our rights in this connection.

The matter of damages, owing to the subway has been frequently discussed on this page. The railway knows definitely what the arrangement will cost it; the city has no idea of what sum it will be called upon to pay. It is inconceivable that the commission would give us a worse deal in this particular than that which we are obtaining from

the agreement. Is it not conceivable that we may get a better one?

The more the bargain is studied, the more this paper is convinced that the plan which it has proposed should be followed.

A CHANGE NEEDED IN ALBERTA'S ECONOMIC SYSTEM

There is not much doubt but that in times to come, or as soon as possible, there should come a change in our economic system for the betterment of all parties in Alberta. Possibly, and most probably, the opening up of the Western route for grain may change our methods of finance. At present there is one man scarcely by all parties interested to get hold of all the money that can be extracted from the incoming crop in the course of a few weeks, with the consequence that the grain is forced on the market just when prices are forced lower because of the rush of the supply all at one time. A great deal of grain during the latter part of the rush never reaches the seaboard at all (all the following spring, but remains at the terminal elevators taxed with the costs of insurance and storage, which each come out of the farmers' pockets in Alberta, and this, consequently, gives him less money to spend in Alberta to the detriment of all other businesses. This is a matter that should be seriously taken up by our business men with a view to making money payable when it can do all of us the most good. Crop expenses such as threshing, labor and many small or open accounts should be paid out of the crop as soon as possible, but there is no necessity for making all other payments on notes, mortgages, insurance, etc., payable in the fall. To market grain successfully the farmer should have time to look about him, time to send samples away if necessary, time to size up what he has and what it is worth so as to make the most by his sales.

The present method is to crowd the farmer so that he does not even start his grain, which improves the color and quality, and around the threshers we see standing in eager array, or at any rate, posted in the towns, the collectors, panning on every ear of load drawn in, until the farmers are milked dry and the country districts stagger on until another crop comes in, short of money and all callings suffering together.

Not only is our present method suicidal from the fact that more often than not our crop is cleaned up at lower prices than it ought to be, but by which we all lose, but just when this crop is being rushed to market is just the time when the farmer should be preparing his land for next year, thus obviating the danger of late seeding and consequent loss the next spring. For if land was prepared in the fall, as it should be, it should not lose so much of the crop as to whether the coming crop can be put in the ground in time to be harvested as properly ripened grain.

It is up to the manufacturers and the money powers to get together and advise some better method than letting the farmer in short order of his grain at any price they can obtain for it, entailing a loss upon the

Continued on page 12

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FACT THREE

DURING the last fifteen years the
 Imperial Life and ten other life
 assurance companies have been incorpo-
 rated in Canada. According to the
 last available figures, the assets of The
 Imperial are practically as great as the
 combined assets of the ten other com-
 panies.

C. D. ROGERS, Dist. Manager
 Archibald Bldg., Edmonton

IN THE ATHLETIC WORLD



A match has been arranged and
 will take place on Saturday, the 15th
 inst. on the Exhibition grounds at
 2.15 p.m., between the Edmonton
 C.C. and the 101st Regiment. The
 following team has been selected to
 represent Edmonton: G. P. Berten-
 shaw (captain), K. Bowman, H. B.
 Boyes, R. V. Heathcote, E. F. Slo-
 cock, R. D. Tighe, W. W. Howe, C.
 Lucas, Rev. A. W. Sate, A. H.
 Dickens, C. Y. Weaver, Umpire,
 C. Lucas; scorer, Rev. C. B. Beck.

The information that a provincial
 football league has at last been
 formed will be good news to the
 readers of this column, who have
 been kept informed during the past
 three years of the various efforts to
 bring about this result. All parts
 of Alberta are represented and the
 bringing of the different districts
 together is bound to mean much to
 the association game in the future.
 The officers are as follows: Hon.
 president, Hon. A. C. Rutherford,
 Strathcona; hon. vice-president,
 Hon. W. H. Cushing, Calgary; pres-
 ident, J. W. Ward, Edmonton; vice-
 presidents, Northern district, J. A.
 Fairley, Innisfail; central district,
 Dr. G. A. Ings, Calgary; southern
 district, Mr. Schofield, Pincher
 Creek; secretary-treasurer, H. Ball-
 antyne, Calgary; match committee,
 vice-presidents and secretary-treas-
 urer: registration and amateur
 standing committee, D. S. Irwin,
 Lloydminster; E. J. Riley, Calgary;
 F. R. F. McKittrick, Lethbridge;
 international and interprovincial
 committee, J. A. Jackson, Ponoka;
 Dr. Ings, Calgary and one other to
 be appointed later. Auditor com-
 mittee, Dr. A. D. McRae, Calgary;
 E. J. Riley, Calgary. The league
 was divided into three districts,
 northern, central and southern.

Those responsible are to be con-
 gratulated on the spirit which they
 have shown. It is one more evi-
 dence that the absurd sectional
 spirit of the past is dying out.

Mr. C. H. Belanger, proprietor
 of the Hotel Cecil, has donated a sil-
 ver cup, valued at \$70 as a perpen-
 ditary trophy to be a Rugby Cham-
 pionship Cup for Alberta to be contested
 for under Canadian rules.

It is evident that it is only the
 "duffer" who has given golf its
 reputation as a game for the exer-
 cise of one's powers of blasphemy
 with a little fresh air thrown in. A
 writer in Country Life, at least, has
 said to say of the great profession-
 als:

"Even allowing for this, one
 scarcely ever sees men like Braid,
 Vardon, Taylor, or any of the other
 leading golfers indicate by word or
 gesture that the adverse state of
 the game has ruffled their outward
 serenity, and certainly they do not
 excuse the billiard player's habit
 of excuse making and grumbling.
 I can think of only two or three
 prominent professional golfers who
 ever show the least sign of ill-temper
 or dissatisfaction."

"Braid never grumbles unless
 maybe to his intimate friends, and
 beyond an occasional gentle urging
 on movement of his putter, when a
 long putt shows sluggish tendencies,
 never offers the slightest indication
 that he is satisfied or dissatisfied with
 any particular stroke. To a stranger
 coming upon Braid unexpectedly in
 the middle of a match it would be
 quite impossible to decide whether
 the open champion was 'up' or
 'down.'"

"Similarly Harry Vardon never
 betrays any trace of vexation more
 marked than a slow shaking of his
 head and a faint whimsical smile
 when (as happens rather too fre-
 quently nowadays) he misses a hole-
 able putt. Taylor too, though he
 always looks aggressive when play-
 ing, wastes no time grumbling or
 waving his clubs."

"The sole barometer in Taylor's
 case is his cap. When things are
 going well with him it is pushed
 back on his head, but when fortune

frowns he drags it down over his
 eyes."

There is no grumbling either
 about the great French rival of the
 triumvirate Arnaud Maasy. Life
 seems a joke with genial Arnaud,
 and whether winning or losing a
 pleasant smile always lingers about
 his cheerful face. A year or two
 ago one fancied that he had occa-
 sional fits of irritability, but now-
 days he is an optimist, a philosopher
 and a splendid loser."

The following very attractive pro-
 gramme has been arranged for the
 15th annual 24th of May meeting
 of the Fort Saskatchewan Sports
 Association.

Horse Races.

Free for all, prize, \$225; 2.30
 trot or pace, prize, \$200; local trot
 or pace, prize, \$100; open run 5-8
 mile, prize, \$200; open run 1-4
 mile, prize, \$75. Best two in three
 heats in each event and four to
 enter and three to start or no race.
 Division of purses 60 per cent, 30
 per cent and 10 per cent to first
 three horses. Entry fee 5 per cent
 of purse with 5 per cent from win-
 ners in addition. Entries close at
 10 a.m. on May 24th. Local races
 open to horse owners within 15 miles
 of Fort Saskatchewan. Conditions
 of races will be rigidly enforced.

Athletics.

Second year of Fort Saskatche-
 wan Marathon road race, Edmon-
 ton to Fort. Course exactly 20
 miles this year. Second year of 10
 mile road race, Halfway House to
 Fort. Course to be exactly 10
 miles. One mile flat race, 220
 yards sprint, 100 yards sprint.
 Putting 16 lb shot. Junior Half
 mile race, youths under 16 years
 only. Football match. Baseball
 match. Entries for road race close
 May 18th; for other athletic events
 at noon May 24th. Entry fee 25c
 each event, excepting football and
 baseball games.

Two bands will furnish pro-
 grammes of music. The secretary
 will have an office on the grounds.
 Entry forms, for which early ap-
 plication should be made, can be ob-
 tained from the secretary. A spe-
 cial train service has been arranged
 from Edmonton.

There is little doubt the public is
 more interested in distance running
 to-day than in any other branch of
 athletics. All over the continent
 during the past week big rallies
 gave up space on their front page to
 telling how Alf. Shrubbs beat Tom
 Longboat at 15 miles in Montreal
 and Henri St. Ives was too much for
 the Canadian Westerner, Johnny
 Marsh, in the International Marath-
 on at New York. It is astonish-
 ing how these crazes come and go
 in athletics. Ten years you
 wouldn't get a hundred people out
 to witness the finish of a first class
 cross-country run. When the Ham-
 ilton Herald started its annual race
 around the Bay, which has devel-
 oped into such a big event since, the
 publishers were asked why they
 didn't try to encourage some sport
 that the public was interested in.

The crack bicyclist had been for
 several years the darling of the
 crowd. At what length the news-
 papers told of the feats of Eddie
 Bald and Tom Cooper and our own
 Angus McLeod and Fred Loughhead.
 How many would attend a bicycle
 meet nowadays?

The opening of the courts of the
 Edmonton Tennis Club takes place
 on Saturday next with every pros-
 pect of an active and successful
 season. So large is the membership
 becoming that applications will
 shortly be closed. Three courts are
 now ready and a fourth is to be
 added. Three cups will be played
 for this year, an open challenge for
 men's singles, presented by the
 club, one for men's singles hand-
 cap, presented by Mr. G. P. Ditch-
 and one for ladies' singles handicap,
 presented by Mr. A. E. Nash.

The team of baseball professionals
 which Dinny Macguire gathered to-
 gether in Eastern Canada did not
 have long to get acclimatized before
 keeping their first league fixture
 but this didn't prevent them from
 defeating Calgary by four to two.
 The Edmonton management is con-
 fident that in Macguire they have a
 man who will keep the team in the
 forefront. They gave him a free
 hand in the selection of his men and
 there is every evidence that he has
 done his work well.

Mr. Macguire's own experience

The High Level Bridge

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the best buying in Edmonton or Strathcona. This is the finest residen-
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extending over periods with the
 Empire State, the Canadian, the
 Iowa, and the Northern Copper
 organizations, should enable him to
 know where the minor league talent
 is to be found. Stirling, who offici-
 ated on Wednesday against Calgary,
 comes from Utica, N.Y. The other
 pitchers both have good records.
 Smith had a fine reputation as a
 Toronto amateur and McNeil was a
 member of the Rochester Eastern
 league team. Stanridge, formerly
 of Vancouver, was in the box for
 Charlie Crist's aggregation.

Womens' Institute

The Lea Park Women's Institute
 met on Wednesday, May 5th, at the
 home of Mrs. Harrington and a pro-
 fitable and pleasant afternoon was
 the result. Owing to the late seed-
 ing the crowd was smaller than usual
 and, for the same reason, it was de-
 cided to cancel the picnic on May
 the 24th and to make extra effort to
 have the picnic on July 1st a splen-
 did success.

The topics discussed were "Eggs,"
 Mrs. Thompson and Mrs. Johnston
 read reports from various experi-
 ments showing the digestibility and
 food value of eggs. Various ways
 of cooking or serving eggs were
 given by the members. These were
 raw, cooked slowly in the shell, to
 insure easy digestion and absence of
 toughness; poached eggs, scrambled,

steamed, egg-in-the-nest, shirred
 eggs, and egg salads and pickled
 eggs.

The correct way of making omelet
 was discussed, followed by a prac-
 tical demonstration given by Mrs.
 Dale. The following recipe being
 used: Bread and cheese omelet.
 Ingredients: Two cups of hot milk,
 a tablespoon of butter, two cups
 bread crumbs, one cup grated
 cheese, three eggs, salt and pepper.
 Soak bread crumbs in hot milk, add
 cheese, the beaten yolks of eggs
 and seasoning, lastly fold in the well
 beaten whites of eggs. Cook in
 two omelet pans in which the
 butter is melted and hot. Cook
 more slowly than ordinary omelet.
 This quantity is intended for six
 people.

Butter making elicited many ques-
 tions. Mrs. Johnston gave an excel-
 lent paper on its manufacture.
 Mrs. Graham described the method
 adopted by the prize winners in the
 butter making contests at the large
 exhibitions. The care of milk was
 considered important, as at experi-
 ment stations it was found that one
 cow's hair shaken in sterilized milk
 for one minute, and the milk allowed
 to remain for thirty six hours, then
 contained over five million bacteria
 for every fifteen drops.

The June meeting will be held Wed-
 nesday June 2nd, at 7 p.m., at the
 home of Mrs. Graham. The topic
 for discussion being "Household
 architecture." As this topic is of
 equal interest to both sexes the men
 of the district are also invited to at-
 tend and take part in the discussion.

"A building is no better
 than its foundation," is an
 old saying.

The corner stone of every
 meal is

Good Bread

And like the building the
 meal is never better than its
 corner stone or foundation.
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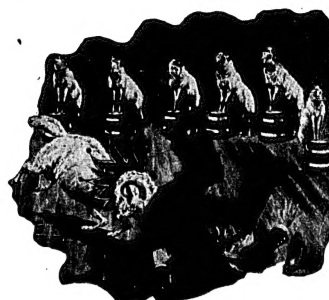
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DABLADO'S SEVEN TRAINED SHEEP
 At the Empire next week. The game of animal training.

Prosecuting "The Girl in Blue"

A dramatic scene in the Montreal Police Court—The Recorder's embarrasment

The prosecution of "The Girl in Blue" for her performance at a Montreal theatre, had been an exciting affair. Here is an extract from the Montreal Herald's report of the police court proceedings:

The preface to this sentence Saturday was just as dramatic as the sentence scene.

At the trial on Saturday witnesses were heard on both sides, the police themselves being divided. Constable Legage who was the chief witness for the prosecution and who made the arrest swore that it was a very immodest dance. Others said so also.

Then Capt. Landriault said he had seen it Monday and it was all right. Detective Dan McLaughlin also thought the performance was moral enough.

Mme. Lajeunesse said that the woman had lots of cloth on when she was arrested, more than many a ballet dancer. Two newspaper men, neither connected with the Herald, testified that they thought it was artistic not immoral.

Mlle. de Leon, who by the way, is Mme. and has a daughter of twenty, stepped jauntily to the front when her name was called.

She was tastefully dressed in a light blue, tight-fitting costume. A great ostrich plume of the same color swept over her high crowned Merry Widow to her waist.

"Take that gum out of your mouth!" ordered the Recorder.

"The Girl in Blue" complied and apologized, adding that she chewed the gum to steady her nerves.

She then, questioned by the court, explained her costume.

It was of satin and sequins, the latter to show in their twinkling brightness the motions of the dance. The dress reached to beneath the knee. The bodice was long-sleeved and high-necked. Were the ruffles on the underskirt stretched out it would measure two hundred and seventy four yards.

"Ridiculous," said Mlle. de Leon to a suggestion that she had, as a couple of witnesses stated, immediately raised her dress. "Why. The dress weighs eighty-five pounds! And apart from its weight, I never, never, do any such thing; whoever says I do is a story teller. Oh, your honor, you know I wouldn't do anything like that."

M. de Leon, who by the way, is Mme. and has a daughter of twenty, stepped jauntily to the front when her name was called. "I consider to be wholly I am not ashamed of it. Two years in learning my art, in all the ten years that I resided in London, New York, Berlin, all the capitals of Europe and America—before been interfered with by anyone."

"See," she exclaimed, starting to take off her coat, "I will show you. You can judge, see for yourself that there is no harm in it."

One sleeve of the coat was minus a well rounded arm and the other was almost so, when—

"No! No! No!" came hastily from the bench. "Put on your clothes," and he shielded his face with his hands.

Then came the intimation from the recorder that he would give judgment to-day, and, in reply to Mr. T. C. Casgrain, that, no bail would be allowed.

When told that she would have to be locked up Mme. de Leon rose from her chair in an agitated manner.

"Oh no! no! no!" she implored with hands clasped. "Don't keep me; don't keep me!"

"The court is adjourned," shouted the clerk. And as Mr. Recorder Dupuis left the bench, "The Girl in Blue" collapsed.

The nervous excitement which she had kept under during the long two hours and a half in court, became uncontrollable, and she was no longer the actress, she was just a woman.

Shaken by deep sobs "The Girl in Blue" passed in front of the bar to the clear space by the lawyer's desks. "Oh, I cannot stay, I cannot stay here till Monday!" she cried in heartrending tones.

"Let me go, do let me go!" and she dropped on her knees.

Her counsel tried to soothe her, they would do the best possible, they would get a writ of habeas corpus, everything would be done. It was all of no avail.

Again she cried aloud, pleading, despairing, helpless. None could help her.

Crying bitterly, as though her heart would break, Mlle. de Leon, with be-jewelled hair, her head, staggered like a human hysteric woman.

Her body fell convulsively by her side. She fell from the desk to a chair, and would have fallen to the floor had not a couple of newspaper men and Mr. McBrien, the manager of the Theatre Royal gone to her aid.

She was taken to the cells, part of the time in company of street walkers, drunks, vagrants and other classes of women prisoners.

Later, the habeas corpus proceedings having failed, "The Girl in Blue" attended by her daughter, and her maid, was taken in a cab by Lieutenant Egan to the jail, where

she spent the week-end and where she will spend this week also. There she is to-day, weeping and moaning and imploring everyone who comes to her cell, for aid.

An Experience with the Mafia

William Le Queux, the novelist, has told a London paper an interesting story of his experiences of the Mafia.

"My first actual experience," he says, "was when I took up my residence in Italy some fifteen years ago. To my house in Leghorn there one day came a respectfully dressed tradesman, presenting a bill for nearly £40 for furniture, of which I had never heard."

"I behaved rather rudely and told my man to put him outside. He went, but he pestered me by calling every day with the same demand."

"At last one morning my servant came, me looking rather worried and asking whether I had not better consult the Questore, or chief of police, as he did not like the stranger's threats. That afternoon I called and had a chat with the chief of police and showed him my alleged account. When he heard the circumstances he inquired:

"Do you intend to reside in Italy long? If so," he added, "pay and you will avoid a good deal of trouble."

"Next day when the stranger called I paid, received a formal receipt for a good many years and seemed to be exempt from extortion."

"I, however, by means which I have never discovered, fell foul of the Mafia very badly while living at my villa at Signa, above the Arno."

"One afternoon my faithful man urged me to fly from Italy at once. There was a plot by which the house was to be attacked that night and I was to be killed!"

"I resolved to go into Florence, fourteen miles distant, and seek the protection of the authorities. At the Questura I was treated with courtesy by the Chevalier Luigi Frasconi, expert police officer."

"When the chevalier questioned my servant he refused to give any details in my presence. Therefore I left the pair alone. Ten minutes later the Sherlock Holmes of Italy told me that a most desperate plot was no doubt prepared and that he should come himself in secret to my house and bring eight detectives, also in secret, to guard me."

"I returned home and through the evening one stranger after another arrived, until there were nine of them. For nine days I was thus closely guarded, when suddenly it was discovered that sentence of death had been withdrawn, and my guards left me with two attendants only."

"The day that they left, however, a poor contadino was shot dead by an unknown hand at dark outside my gate, and I have often wondered whether that bullet was really intended for me."

"Only a year ago a rich Italian family named Geni came from New York to spend the winter in Palermo. The father was being pressed by the Black Hand, and because he refused to pay the sum demanded his little son, used to disappear."

"Next day he was found near the Villa Igica, but both his eyes had been burned out."

Our Gardens

Those who know Alberta will be getting busy about the garden though the season is later than usual. Just as a delicate hint to some we make the following extract from the Lethbridge Herald: "A carload of potatoes, just ordinary table tubers, arrived in the city from Nova Scotia yesterday. Ready purchasers were found for them, yet Southern Alberta land will grow the finest potatoes in the world. There is a fortune right here for several good vegetable growers."

About the 15th to the 20th of May is a good time to plant potatoes, the usual time, though last year, when the row pressing the seeds firmly in or run a wheel barrow up and down if the wheel is wide. Some place a narrow board over the rows when sown and wrk up and down it. Be careful to firm the ground after seeds are sown and when transplanting plants, shrubs or trees from one place to another make the ground firm around the roots. Then there will not be so many accounts of losses or seeds not coming up.

Lots of these potatoes were later lost from bad housing and insufficient protection from the very cold weather early in January. We have always found it paid to pit some carrots, beets and cabbage in the garden, digging a trench in the fall about 2 feet wide and covering the roots in solid with earth, placing on the top some hay, then boards to keep off the snow or rain.

When these vegetables are dug out in spring they are far fresher and sweeter than those that have been in a root house or cellar all winter.

and are, nice for the house until the summer garden is far enough advanced to yield vegetables for use in doors.

Peas can be put in as soon the ground thaws out, but in most places, especially in the dryer parts, should be sown in trenches fairly deep, so the ground can be pulled to them with a hoe later and the roots will be low enough to keep away from the hot sun and dry winds. When set this way they yield a long time and often make a second crop in the fall.

Those who are careful gardeners should have the hot bed well forward by now, but it is early to set things out as the weather is in the more northern parts. Still the plants should be ready for the weather when the time does come. We look upon June 1st, as a rule, to be about the best time to set out plants or put in the main garden stuff for winter use. The very early stuff excepting lettuce, radishes, etc., does not often amount to much, nor does it grow faster than the early June garden, which has a better chance to miss the cut worms.

The celery plants should be up and coming forward. Celery is easy to grow in Alberta, but, if left too long in a hot bed without water, it will disappear. When once set out it will stand longer. For those not versed in its culture, we will say, sow the seed early in a hot bed. A little seed gives us a lot of plants.

When up several inches, and the plants are strong, set them out in a prepared trench. Dig the trench about 18 inches deep and throw the dirt each side. Then at the bottom of the trench place four inches of well rotted manure, and over this three or four inches of loam. Set the plants in the loam, pressing down firmly and watering well. They will soon take hold of the ground and we place them about eight inches apart in the row. Keep the ground moist but not sour and the plants will come along all summer, increasing their growth at the latter end of August. If placed near the kitchen door the slops and wash water can be thrown in the trench. The trouble of weeding is slight. When the growth is good begin putting the dirt up to the plants and bank up, bringing the stalks together at the top so as to shape them up in the trenches, gradually banking up as the growth goes on until the celery is two feet high, well bleached and ready for use. Then we wake up some fine morning to find we have a fine crop of celery and it was not much trouble after all. The early fall snows do it good, and it need not be dug early. If some is left over put it away in the cellar packed row down in boxes and pushed up close then it will keep a long time.

Remember celery likes lots of water and rich soil, so a dose of liquid manure now and again does it good and hastens growth. By planting in trenches celery is easier to water, there is not so much waste of water as the water is held in the trench. A good soaking now and again is better than just tickling the plants with a few drops. If soaked well the water goes down deep and stays there and the watering does not require to be done so often.

Complaints are often made that seeds do not come up. This is more often the fault of the one that sows the seed than it is of the seedmen. Seeds often fail to come up because they are not pressed down or the ground made firm around them.

After sowing walk up and down the row pressing the seeds firmly in or run a wheel barrow up and down if the wheel is wide. Some place a narrow board over the rows when sown and wrk up and down it. Be careful to firm the ground after seeds are sown and when transplanting plants, shrubs or trees from one place to another make the ground firm around the roots. Then there will not be so many accounts of losses or seeds not coming up.

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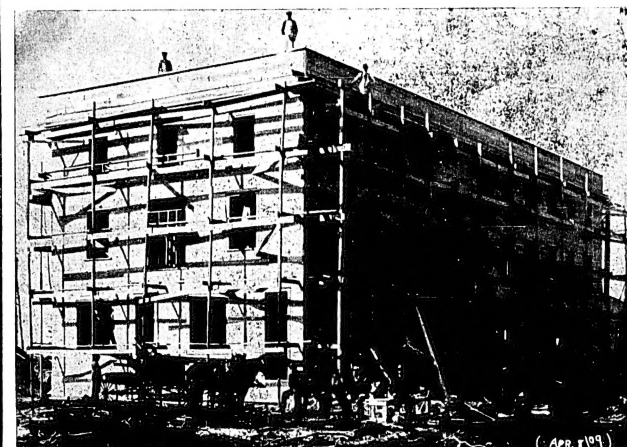
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THE JOKE SMITH.

Under the spreading chestnut tree
The city joke smith sits;
The smith, a careworn man is he,
And the notes in the chestnut bark
Where he makes his hits—
Week in, week out, from morn till night
You can see the chestnuts grow:
You can see him twist and squint and leer,
At all the misty show,
Harlequinizing anything
To magnetize the dough.
Now and then he seeks the club
And dines among the swell,
But keeps a pencil by his plate
To note the tales they tell;
And while they roar he gravely says,
"I think that joke will sell."
He goes on Sunday to the game
And sits among the fans;
He hears them loose descriptive
Tongues
And easily lays his plans:
And when some wag invents a pun
He rubs unholy hands.
Quibbling, scribbling, marketing,
Onward through life he goes,
Viewing man and beast alike
From a high sardonic pose,
And tripping the best of us to smile
At the length of his curious nose.
For all is grist to the joke smith's
Twist,
And none prove alibi;
The ever spreading chestnut tree
Shelters an Argus eye
That notes your foibles while we live
And roasts us when we die.
—D. H. Rich.

The way of the cheerful liar is a hard one. Now I am not going to discuss the Kinade case. It is true that Miss Florence's letters to her father, to Jimmy and a few others on whom she practised her art were extremely beautiful of their kind. What I have in mind is a recent experience of two Manitoba cabinet ministers. One of them is most ambitious socially, has the means to indulge his ambition, and never loses an opportunity to entertain a celebrity. The other, despite the fact that his recent career shows several incidents bordering on the tragic, cherishes the belief that he is a humorist. A reporter of one of the city papers, who is a very serious matter-of-fact chap, called upon him and asked if he had any news to hand out. In reply he vouchsafed the information that the Queen of Nigeria was about to pay a visit to Winnipeg and would be the guest of the colleague above-mentioned. Of course he supposed that the scribe saw the twinkle in his eye and would in any case be able to distinguish between a real personage and the creation of a humorist's brain. But there was no such luck. The evening paper came out with a lengthy article describing the approaching visit. Minister No. 1 immediately started the process which is commonly described as elevating the shade of Satan. The editor made investigation and in half an hour the atrocity was brought to the door of Minister No. 2. A cabinet session was held with but two members present, which is said to have been the stormiest on record in a province of breezy politicians. Whether a definite understanding was reached before adjournment has not been disclosed but next morning the cause of the trouble is said to have received a motto with this verse printed large:

Now try to keep a solemn phiz
Be sober if you can,
For it is a very serious thing
To be a funny man.

The new Turkish Sultan is all right. If you want to know why I express myself so confidently regarding an august personage who hasn't yet had a chance to make good, shade of Satan. The editor made investigation and in half an hour the atrocity was brought to the door of Minister No. 2. A cabinet session was held with but two members present, which is said to have been the stormiest on record in a province of breezy politicians. Whether a definite understanding was reached before adjournment has not been disclosed but next morning the cause of the trouble is said to have received a motto with this verse printed large:

The glory of Calgary has departed. Henceforth it may expect to find itself gradually eliminated from the face of the map. The Board of Trade may talk as much as it likes about its irrigation ditch, the grain yields and cattle shipments, but what do they count for in comparison with the subtle influence of that which has gone forever.

Tank Development Talks

Time and Temperature — The Foundation

The time and temperature method of development, developing for a definite time, with a given strength of developer, and a given temperature—the foundation of the tank system of development, has long since passed the experimental stage.

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There is every reason for the adoption of this simple method for the development of film or plates. First, and foremost, it affords better results than the old tentative dark-room method, even in the hands of the expert.

LET US SHOW YOU

One of the delegates that recently went East in regard to grain matters when coming back enquired for a Calgary paper in the Royal Alexandra at Winnipeg. But he was informed by the seller of papers that since the Eye Opener went East to Toronto there were no Calgary papers in demand in Winnipeg, and therefore none on sale.

Should I put the story which I clip from the Toronto Star, on the Indian or on the Amnias list? It is headed "A True Oliver Story."

"Frank Oliver, who is not a finicky man about his full Ministerial title, built a house out at Edmonton and the man who owned the two lots adjacent thought they would look well as 'grounds for the Oliver mansion.' Mr. Oliver did not see at in that way; at any rate, not at \$500 per lot. So the owner felt it his duty to do something to spur the prospective purchaser on. So he hired a Chinaman to go to work on the lots in question, and hammered two English words into his head for use to all comers.

"What are you doing there?" queried Mr. Oliver, as he approached his fine home and saw the Chinaman chopping away at some lumber.

"Build laundry," was the brief answer.

"Build laundry?" shrieked the Minister.

"Who said you could do that?" "Build laundry."

That was all he could get out of him, and Mr. Oliver at once hunted up the owner and said he had just about decided to buy those lots after all.

"But I have sold to a Chinaman," said this gentleman, with an inward smile. "He's going to build a laundry next to you."

"Well," was the response. "I must have been slow, so just go and buy them back."

"They'll cost you more, of course." "Buy them anyway."

And they do say that Mr. Oliver gave his check for \$1,600.

After consulting the government forecasts and reading what my old friend Foster had to say at the first of the month, I think that I am at last quite safe in releasing the following precious morsel which I have had in keeping since the middle of March:

"In the hives the bees are stirring, in the sun the cats are purring, in the yard the hens are scratching for the luscious early worm; in the school the boys are wishing they were up the brook ashing, hating books and slates and study the remainder of the term. In the streams the stock is wading, for the ice and snow are fading, and the grass is shooting upward where the sun shines warm and bright; and the noisy marshland chorus starts to play again and bores us with its shrill and piping music through the long and dreary night.

"In the trees the birds are heaving, safe retreats for home-espionage, pigeons' nests the crows are cooing to their meek and trusting mates; in the house the lads and lasses take the sulphur mother passes, and the gloom of yearly-cleaning haunts the high and low estates. In the papers ads are telling of their bitters all excellent, and the grocer with his seed box wears a broad and contented smile, while that strange uneasy feeling comes upon a feeling stealing, while he wishes he could journey to some far and restful island.

Kindness

There's no dearth of kindness
In this world of ours:
Only in our blindness
We gather thorns for flowers!

Outward, we are spurning—
Trampling one another—
While we are only yearning
At the name of "Brother."

There's no dearth of kindness
In the heart of our:
When they might be mingling
In one kindred whole!

There's no dearth of kindness
In the heart of our:
When they might be mingling
In one kindred whole!

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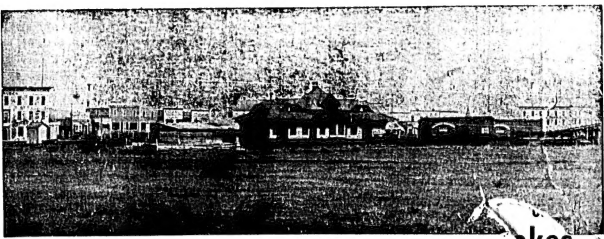
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This C.N.R. branch north is a fact of the near future—not a supposition or a speculative feature—but a fact which makes the

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The illustration shows the location of the property—it's right in town.

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612 Second Street



UP THE STREET AND DOWN.

By Miriam S. Clark.

Up the street and down they pass
People, all the day;
Man and wife or lad and lass.
Sad, or grave, or gay;
Here a bit of ribbon red,
There a bowed and weary head—
Hundreds pass each day, 'tis said,
Up the street and down.

And I'm thinking, as I go
In among the throng,
That their hearts I'd like to know
As they pass along:
What their business is to-day—
What they have to do or say—
As I meet them on their way
Up the street and down.

Oh, the world's a busy place,
And they hurry on;
There's no time to know each face
That I look upon:
Yet I wish we had a while
Just to ask, and learn, and smile,
As we meet, through every mile—
Up the street and down.

A week ago I had a woman tell me my fortune. "I had cut the cards in three packs, "past, present, and future." In the first you will hardly be interested or concerned, but the present, in a small sense at least, belongs to you.

Long and earnestly my Witch-Lady gazed at the strange jumble represented in hearts and spades, in diamonds and clubs and then she delivered herself as follows:

"All about you is confusion. In every direction cards representing upset, and worry in a degree, pile one on top of the other. Trouble is surely here, and yet not of your own making, nor indeed having any direct bearing on your family. I see no sickness, as far as you or yours

hanging over you the responsibilities of a page, of a Mirror one yearns to see casting happy and intelligent reflections, of little children going but half attended to. One pair of hands, one almost shrieks, one scatter-brained head to carry so many details in; one little twenty-four hours or the waking part of them in which to accomplish so very much.

I have been saying to myself all day that perhaps it needs a jolt like the present one, to remind a body how happily and peacefully the great march of the majority of the days file by. Little happenings, constant smiles and exchanges of kindness, with just enough of shadow to act as a foil for the sunlight. But indeed I am, and ever was, markedly responsive to every cause for happiness. I wouldn't change lots with the King; I don't even covet an automobile.

And because I haven't been too hopeless or kicked too hard against the pricks, this morning Mah Wing, a Chinese "boy," they are all boys, has come to the rescue.

"Wing" is already proving himself a treasure, a gift from the gods! Because he is a Celestial he seems to save when a cup of tea would be good for "Missie." Now we are planning "pudding" and something on toast that promises well, but as yet is an unknown quantity. The kitchen looks less as if a tornado had churned it in its passage; almost I begin to be settled in my mind.

I have just come up from another "talky, talk, talky" with the Winged One. I have been doing most of

Young Albertans, No. 7



Ainslie Aldridge, Howard Avenue. Aged 10 months.

are concerned, but confusion, affecting you intimately, reigns supreme." "I was care-free then, engaged in the pleasant task of munching chocolates, my biggest concern the final settling up of little matters affecting a booth. I could afford to smile a bit at mere prophesied confusion. And then in the space of a night the horror struck me, my household was utterly demoralized, all, all, about me and indeed as far ahead as I could see is unrest, anxiety, and the hardest kind of hard work. The kind that is explained in the couplet "a woman's work is never done." I rise at six. So I understand did the late Queen of pious memory, but there the analogy ends. While Her Majesty supped her tea or chocolate and mapped out a hard but pleasant day's work, I plan but to see my plans upset. A thousand distractions are momentarily cropping up. From the front door I am called to the back door and simultaneously the telephone rings. At the same moment the tomato soup misbehaves and the kettle burns black. Follow dishes! Oh! those dishes one washes but to put away, and immediately they are back again piled up against another cleansing. Why does one have to eat, and why can't people be contented with the fingers that were made before forks. I'm going to organize a society for more simplicity as regards living—and using dishes. But even dishes aren't half so bad if you didn't have to be interrupted a dozen times while the water cools. If you didn't have

the speaking. For himself Wing hasn't more than a dozen good English words at his command so travels under a heavy handicap, and yet the work is getting done, and better than when I revelled in talkative Lady Slaves, who were full of ideas, without seemingly the locomotive power to put them into action. I have arrived at a conclusion "much talk and little work doth make a mistress mad;" the next boss of the culinary department, and indeed of the establishment, must eliminate that feature of the bossing process. Words, idle words, are all unnecessary for a practical working scheme of existence.

And now emerges the Jolly Good Fellow, submerged in the general mix-up of last week's Hospital Fair and the consequent confusion.

From the affidavits received up to the present he isn't the popular conception we have most of us had of him at all, at all. But then that's just what I was after, what by all that was sensible, DID we picture him? An easy-going kind of a fellow, careless of money and his personal affairs and comfort. A good-natured soul, we smiled half derisively over, with whom there was no necessity of standing on ceremony. A man the "boys" liked and who answered to some intimate cognomen, such as "Bottles" or "Bill." A cross between a rake and a really fine character. A chap who hadn't the courage to say "No," so was

Continued on page 8

Thompson's Ladies' Wear



The Store for Reliable Garments

Every day brings us something new either in Suits, Blouses, or Neckwear.

We are just finishing a very successful suit season. We have a few distinct styles that have been a little late in coming, they are worth \$30 and \$35, these go on sale to-morrow for

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We shall be glad to show our stock, and will do our best to please any who call to see our display.

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Music and the Drama

The rehearsals for "Patience" to be put on under the direction of Miss Forsyth on May 25, 26 and 27 are progressing most satisfactorily.

THE SAN FRANCISCO OPERA CO. is this week paying its third visit to the Edmonton Opera House and is being greeted with large houses. The old favorites are all with the organization. Teddy Webb and Mabel Day are, of course, always in the forefront, and each fully sustains the high reputation won on previous occasions. Three new operas are being presented, "Florodora" on Monday and Tuesday, "Rococo" on Wednesday, and "The Mocking Bird" Friday and Saturday matinee and night. "The Strollers" held the boards on Thursday. Considerable regret has been expressed that "The Toy Maker" was not repeated. There is no question that in that offering the company did its very best work. Miss Day's presentation of the part of the doll was the best thing of its kind ever seen on the local stage. Of the other members of the company Lucille Palmer sings and acts with the same charm as made her so warm a favorite earlier in the season. Amy Leicester continues to add to the merriment of the evening. Mr. Powell's great voice is as effective as ever. A member of the company who is apt to be overlooked is Fred Snook. He is seldom given more than an average part but the thoroughness with which he does his work is always a delight to see. He is always there with the goods. A former chorus girl, Marietta Smith, has been promoted to the cast proper and proves a valuable acquisition. As to the chorus, while it is better than on the last occasion, it is still very much lacking in the sprightliness and grace that characterized that with which the company made its Edmonton debut.

AT THE ORPHEUM.

This week's bill at the Orpheum is giving full satisfaction. The La-selle trio of gymnasts and Wurnell the acrobatic dancer, do very clever work and have won constant applause. The Campbells, the sketch artists, Miss Rose's illustrated song, and the moving pictures all add to the enjoyment of the programme. The management have an attractive announcement to make elsewhere of their offering for next week.

NEXT WEEK AT THE EMPIRE.

With a troupe of several trained sheep, and a clown pig that does some funny stunts with a brass horn, the Empire will present as its headline attraction another of those distinctly novel acts that are earning for this popular house ever-increasing patronage. It is hard to imagine a more difficult animal to train than a sheep. The majority of these animals have about as many brains as a gate post and when it is said that the sheep to be presented at the Empire waltz, jump march, cake-walk, jump through fire, and a score of other amusing feats some glimpse of the skill displayed by them may be imagined. The act concludes with one of the greatest laughter provoking turns ever shown in Edmonton, and it starts from the instant a Butting Ram makes his appearance and proceeds to make things lively. Altogether it is clever and funny beyond description.

Dorothy Lamb and Co. in their farcical comedy "A Night with the Redmen" give a good illustration of the ways of a young benedict who has a fondness for the club. He has to devise a good many excuses, and some of them are exceptionally good—in fact well worth remembering.

Another distinct novelty will be Doranto a Chinese Musical specialist. He is billed as the only performer in the world playing on genuine Chinese musical creations, and in Calgary has made more than good this week.

Not a little variety will be added to the bill by John Buckley, billed as "The Boy from Hipswich." His funny talk is a good cure for the blues, while he is an exceptionally clever trick dancer also. The Fishers, comedy acrobats and

contortionists have a dandy turn, and their stage setting which they carry with them is said to be magnificent.

Stanley and Weaver, comedy wire artists are also another pair of acrobats of real merit. They are not by any means the least attraction on the bill and are being accorded a hearty reception each performance in Calgary this week.

The Empire Orchestra will render another popular operatic overture, and with Arthur Graham rendering a very pretty illustrated song, entitled "Panella," and the kinetoscope showing some new and interesting motion picture subjects, Monday will undoubtedly see a big house, which certainly ought to be but one of six good ones, as the offering next Monday is without doubt the strongest bill as yet presented.

An example of the marvellous memory of the late M. Coquelin is related by a French magazine. At an evening entertainment given by M. de Lovenjoul, a well-known Belgian book collector, the great French comedian was asked how many parts he knew by heart.

"Fifty-three," was the answer. The company politely professed doubt as to the capacity of any human brain to retain so much. Coquelin smilingly turned to the host and said:

"Take from your library the fifty-three books I shall name and let some one start reading from any page; I shall then continue the plays from memory."

No sooner said than done. All the guests took a turn at starting to read plays at random, and in every case Coquelin was able to continue from memory without the slightest hesitation or pause.

The tenor Signor Caruso is writing his memoirs, and some episodes of his life are given in an article recently published in the *Preparazione* of Rome.

Signor Caruso, who was nicknamed *Filafute* by his friends owing to his thin voice, began life as a mechanic, but his parents decided that he should become a singer, and took him to Maestro Vergine, who said that his voice was not very powerful but consented to give him lessons. After a couple of months Caruso was called to serve his time in the army, and left his singing lessons and went to Terni, where he was enrolled in the Thirtieth Regiment of artillery.

One day he was washing the floor of the barracks dormitory, and like all Italians he sang while he worked. The commanding officer of the regiment, Major Nagliati, heard the singing, stopped long to listen and then asked Caruso what was his profession or trade.

"I have none, sir," answered Caruso, "but I aspire to the opera."

The Major then paid out of his pocket for Caruso's singing lessons, which continued while the young tenor was in the army.

Caruso made his debut at Naples in 1895. His success was not great, in fact one night when singing "Cavalleria" he took a false note and the impresario had his engagement cancelled. Caruso was greatly discouraged and was inclined to leave the stage and return to his trade, but his friends insisted that he should stick to singing. He sang in several Italian provincial towns and gradually became famous.

Naturally he earned most money in America. One evening when he was in New York he went to hear a play at Lew Field's theatre. A gentleman went up to him between the acts and asked him to sing at a friend's house. Caruso refused as he wanted to rest. The gentleman offered him \$1,500.

"Thanks very much," said the tenor, "but really, it is my night off and I am enjoying the play as a spectator."

"It is only for three quarters of an hour and you won't miss the play," he said, and I shall bring you to see here myself; besides," said the gentleman, "I shall double my offer."

Three-quarters of an hour later Caruso returned to the theatre with \$3,000 in his pocket. Caruso is now a millionaire and he can live comfortably on his earn-

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LUCILLE PALMER

In "The Mocking Bird" at the Edmonton Opera House, Friday and Saturday Nights.

ings for the rest of his life. He has only one ambition, to persuade his second son to study singing and make him his successor. It is said that Caruso's son has a better and stronger voice than his father.

MISS EDITH MILLER IS COMING

Since Miss Edith Miller left Canada she has made wonderful strides in her art and has met with the most cordial receptions wherever she has appeared, the press and public alike giving unstinted praise to her beautiful voice and her splendid interpretations.

Miss Miller has appeared with the most prominent orchestral and choral concert societies in Great Britain, of which one may mention the Royal Choral, whose home is at the Royal Albert Hall, conducted by Sir Frederick Bridge, and the London Choral at the Queen's Hall. At the former she made a big hit with the part of "The Angel" in Sir Edward Elgar's

(Continued on Page 7)

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Only Fleck of Trained Sheep in the World

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Novelty Wire Act

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If you're open to conviction, but, as Tom said to Tim, "I'd like to see the man that can convict me," we'll show you how to make \$1.00 do the duty of \$2.00 when it comes to tailored clothes.

Suits \$12 to \$30.

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Music and Dama.

Continued from page 6
new world-renowned work "Gerontius" and at the latter a really great triumph in Saint-Saens' "Samson and Delilah."

By special request Miss Miller was engaged for the Royal Amateur Orchestral Society's concert at Queen's Hall, when the King was present, and afterwards His Majesty asked for her to be presented to him, and he congratulated her very highly.

Another of Miss Miller's successes was in "Carmen." Here again was a part that fitted her splendid capabilities in every way, and together with many other important engagements that she has fulfilled in this country, one may safely say that no singer has met with more success from both press and public.

Desirous of being supported by a first-class party on her forthcoming visit to your shores, we have engaged the services of the best of the rising talent in this country, and not artists, who, although their names might be better known, have seen their best days. The tenor will be Mr. Alfred Leather, the possessor of a splendid voice, and who is looked to as the successor of Mr. Ben Davies. The baritone is Mr. Thorpe Bell, who has taken a high position although young in years. Much will be thought of this artist by the Canadian public we feel assured, and also of the very talented cellist, Miss Maud Bell, who, a few weeks back, made a brilliant success at her recital here.

Miss Miller will give a big farewell orchestral concert at the new St. James' Hall, London, previous to her departure on the evening of March 23rd, when she will be supported by the Queen's Hall Orchestra under Mr. Henry J. Wood, and Miss Maud Bell (cellist). The concert will be under the immediate patronage of T. R. H. the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, Lord and Lady Strathcona, Lord and Lady Mount Stephen, and there is already an immense demand for tickets. We expect a record house of friends and the musical public, anxious to wish Miss Miller all possible success after she leaves these shores for her Canadian tour.

(Extract of letter issued by N. Vert, London.)

Miss Miller gave her farewell recital in London on March 12th, which was under the immediate patronage of T. R. H. the Prince and Princess of Wales, His Grace the Duke of Argyll, and many other people of note. The measure of her success and popularity on this occasion may be estimated by the fact that she sold out her eleven times, a demonstration of approval which she acknowledged by giving two extra numbers. Crowds of Miss Miller's enthusiastic admirers waited outside the hall after the concert to wish her "Bon Voyage." The costly floral tributes presented her were so numerous that they had to be taken away in a separate carriage.

Miss Miller was a favorite pupil with Tosti, the well known composer, and has had the benefit of his suggestions in the interpretations of his songs.

Miss Miller will appear in the Edmonton Opera House, Thursday and Friday, May 20th and 21st, her recitals being under the patronage of His Honor, Lieut.-Gov. Dulyea and party. Five per cent. of the gross receipts will be donated to the Ladies' Hospital Aid by special arrangement with Miss Miller.

The programme for the second evening will be an entire change from the first evening.

AT THE EMPIRE

If you haven't been to the Empire this week you must go if only to find out how wonderfully clever our pot abhorrence, the rat, really is. I do not like rats, either in women's coats or in my house, but then I don't hate them either, now I do Sir Hat Justice, and say, "I take off my hat to you, Sir," for the clever insinuating ways in which this unattractive fellow, through his instructor, Prof. Roberts, are now made plain to me. Oh! and it's the two rats, the most fascinating creatures you ever beheld, you should be seeing; and Wilbur and Ami, two first-class ventriloquists, to say nothing of Musical Irving, who doesn't believe his name.

The management of the Empire deserves all the support the Edmonton public can give them. They have a fine little playhouse, are doing their best to secure clever talent, and failing only now and again, which is saying much. But don't miss the rats, if only to learn their possibilities at outwitting traps and men.

As people of culture, refinement as well as being the possessors of a keen sense of duty, the de Grants deserve the profound respect and hearty support of the entire community. Office: 132 Jasper Ave.

The Western Route

"All along the line it is the same story—with this phase, which looms large in western eyes: The Pacific coast, fronting the greatest ocean, is going to handle the bulk of the grain trade of the American continent. Whether that traffic will be controlled by American or Canadian transportation interests is not yet decided; but the essential fact is that wheat, in the near future, will move west, not east; and the larger the product the greater will be the volume of traffic that will seek the Pacific for distribution among the markets of the world."

Thus the Seattle Times, the first newspaper across the line to recognize and acknowledge the possibility that Vancouver will become not only the great port of Western Canada, but the greatest grain port on the Pacific coast. For, with grain elevators here in Burrard Inlet, and ample railway connections with the wheat fields of Oregon and East Washington this port will presently make a bid for the wheat grown to the east of British Columbia.

"On both sides of the American continent," says the Seattle Times, "the transportation lines are preparing for the keenest kind of competition for the handling of wheat. Railroad activity is everywhere marked, the main lines continually throwing feeders into the grain districts and constructing immense elevators at strategic points, with the clear idea of absorbing the largest possible proportion of the tributary traffic."

Editor.—May this not possibly have the effect of somewhat pulling down rates on grain going east.

Recent Canadian Patents

The following list of recently granted Canadian patents has been submitted to us by Featherstonhaugh and Co., Patent Barristers, Winnipeg, Man.

116069 A. L. Johnson, J. Sturrock, Hamilton, Ont., harrows.

7078 H. D. James, W. A. Dick, Pittsburg, Pa., systems of electric motor control.

117089 F. B. Carruthers, Vancouver, B.C., fasteners for abutting glass plates.

117099 S. Richmond, H. Raymond, Gull, Sask., extension rims for traction wheels.

117105 W. A. Fifield, Glenburn, N. Dakota, windmill governors.

117118 J. Byrne, Vermillion, Alta., machine for washing currents.

117118 J. R. Locke, Dayton, Ohio, fence wire stretchers.

117136 P. Bynum, Strathcona, Alta., flanges.

117145 J. S. Knechtel, Hanover, Ont., kitchen cabinets.

117147 A. M. McDaniel, Guelph, Ont., heating devices.

Mr. Geo. H. Suckling has been elected a member of the Edmonton Board of Trade.

Mr. J. C. Ramsdill and C. E. Smelling, citizens of Edmonton, recently come from Michigan, had a narrow escape from a runaway on Monday last. Mr. J. C. Biggs, agent for Bellevue, was driving these gentlemen out to look over his sub-division when a wild pair of horses dashed into the rig, ruined the buggy, and Mr. Ramsdill had a narrow escape. He was badly bruised and shaken, but escaped other injury.

Mr. Thomas Henderson has proven himself to be the champion hog man of the Lacombe District. On March 26, 1909, he sold W. F. Puffer 5 hogs, 7 months and 15 days old, that weighed 1480 lbs., an average of 296 lbs. each. These hogs were one cross Yorkshire and Duroc Jersey.

Smith and Gaetz recently shipped 70 head of prime cattle to P. Burns and Co. They averaged 1385 pounds each which is, we believe, the heaviest bunch of cattle for such a large number ever shipped from Red Deer.

de Grants can advise you for your best interests, past, present and future. Full life chart a specialty.



Some of the Chorus in "The Mocking Bird," appearing at the Opera House Friday evening and Saturday afternoon and evening.

GARNEAU ADDITION

To the Citizens of Edmonton:

Do you want a beautiful RIVER VIEW SITE upon which to BUILD A HOME? Cast your eyes across the river to the south side, just west of the crossing selected for the HIGH LEVEL BRIDGE, and you will see a white house, commanding the FINEST VIEW ON THE SASKATCHEWAN RIVER. We are the SOLE AGENTS for all the property surrounding that house, and are selling lots there from \$600 to \$1000 each, on easy terms. It slopes gently to the north, and commands a fine view of the capitol buildings on the right, and the university buildings on the left. The street cars are now running within three blocks, and when extended will form a loop running right through it and to the bridge. We have sold sites here for homes to DR. ALEXANDER C. RUTHERFORD, PREMIER OF ALBERTA; DR. TORV, PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY, and a large number of other prominent citizens of Edmonton and Strathcona. Those who call SOON will have some beautiful locations to select from. But do not wait too long, and blame yourself in the future. We are selling these lots NOW at prices quoted above, but will soon advance the price. We have a man and team always at your command to show the property.

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The Mirror.

(Continued from page 5)

blindly tried to ruin himself for his pal's convenience. Something of a high-liver with lovable qualities thrown in. A friend in adversity, a good one to travel with on any occasion or that poorest apology of all, the "jolly good fellow," who is sung to at every banquet and popular occasion, but who is often the meanest sinner alive.

Whatever our conception of him, the term has been abused in its use, we need a new epithet with a more conservative application. Men and women seem to differ as to what a "jolly good fellow" is, but that is because, I think, a man who is all things to all men, isn't anything worthy a name, to the one to whom he should be, the all in all.

Here is what one man says

"A good fellow!" Rather a broad term. Shall I describe for you the best fellow I know? His heart is young, altho' his hair is greying, he is a good friend and the clasp of his hand is an inspiration. He enjoys the good things of this life, but in most temperate moderation; is the friend of every man who enjoys his acquaintance with a whole-hearted friendship which chides in kindness as well as approves in the same spirit. He is a Bohemian in the truest and best sense, understands and accepts all moods. His life is clean as his heart is true and he is the recipient of the confidences and the advisor of a score of other fellows who return his friendship with a devotion which borders on worship. He is that something, choice and rare, a "good fellow."

From which and many other communications I gather he isn't the "fool," he is very often credited with being. He CAN be strong, just to his friends and himself, he HAS the courage to say "No" when "No's" the word. He can be generous without pauperizing himself and being used as a cats-paw and unlike the "jolly good fellow" named in the common acceptance of the word, he shows up best and oftentimes in times of trouble and adversity.

"Penelope" writes that she knows her husband is a "jolly good fellow" because he has never refused her anything, even when she has asked for "the most utterly foolish things." Her husband, however, tells her to add that it "doesn't pay" to be a j.g.f.

A chap whom I have heard a dozen men vote a prince of good fellows, assures me that "there is nothing in it." Not the rumor, which is straight enough, but in being "one of the boys."

"A Cynic" has this to say: "Dear Peggy.—As a woman who has lived for years as the wife of one of these gay dogs—or jolly good fellows, let me assure you that the popularly voted good fellow in town is very much the reverse in his domestic relations. For the sake of appearing open-handed among his friends the children and I do the housework at home. As the wife of such a man, a fine enough fellow in his way, I rise to remark, that if he would do less treating down street and more at home I might better enter into the feelings of those eye-ophants who never weary of assuring him 'that he's a jolly good fellow.' Through frequent repetition he has come to believe himself one."

"Kate" says the term is a great misnomer, that whereas it was intended to stand for all that was strong and manly, it has come to mean quite the reverse; that the men she has heard described as such she wouldn't marry if they were the only ones left on earth. She thinks originally it was meant to mean "jolly" in the sense that Mark Tapley was "jolly," or in other words that you couldn't down him, or dampen his spirits. That the "good" meant "good" in its strongest sense, not the namby-pamby variety.

"Claudia" says you'd get a surprise party if you were the wife of a J.G.F., and wanted to borrow a quarter from him; that he's a good fellow so far as making a fine appearance goes, good to go to the theatre with, and generous to everyone except his own, but advises strongly against marrying him.

"A Woman Who Knows" says that a lot of men who think they're a superfine brand of fellow, and show you Mother's letters pronouncing them such, who tell you to all they do for the "poor, old folks at home," and read you "bless you my parents" epistles by the yard, are oftentimes dubbed "jolly good fellows" when all they are is first-class hypocrites.

One man says he's "a chap who helps you over hard places."

Still another that he's an all round favorite, "in for fun, and ready for anything."

But one and all are agreed that it doesn't "pay" to be one. On the same principle I presume that it doesn't pay to lend money, because it nearly always ends in your being minus, either your friend or the cash.

I was just thinking over the men in town who answer to my conception of the term. I wonder how my samples would measure up to your standard.

Mah Wing has just asked me "what my 'boss' does down in the canton?" My boss! I see something in this for Wing. However I have explained that His Highness and myself endeavour to turn out a paper and Wing thinks it must be "muchee fun."

I have an idea. Starting next week very probably, I am going to run a series of sketches of "Some Men and Women" I have known. I don't know how long the series will run or how many will try on caps fitted for other heads, but "Here's Looking at You."

HOME AND SOCIETY

To London Town from Babylon
The pageant of the world goes by
For you, for you, I pause and con-
A Stander-by

The people of Edmonton and vicinity are to have a rare musical treat on Thursday and Friday nights of next week, when Miss Edith Miller, a native born Western girl, now a really great artist, with all the world for an audience, will give two vocal recitals in the Edmonton Opera House.

Friday is also the day decided on for the Annual Ball of the Westward Ho Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire, when the Thistle Rink has been engaged, a largely augmented orchestra, and all arrangements have been made for a most successful dance. It has been left optional this year whether people shall go in fancy dress or ordinary evening frocks, with the hair bouffant. It is hoped, however, that those who looked so exceedingly well in their fancy costumes at the Hospital Fair will again don them for this occasion. So very few events arise to which one can wear fancy dress it will be a pity if all who can do not avail themselves of the opportunity.

Mrs. H. I. Miller of Wetaskiwin is the guest of Mrs. Kelly, Seventh street, having come up to Edmonton the Monday following the Hospital Fair. I saw her one day on the street looking exceedingly well and smart.

Mr. John Graham is back in town for the summer, having undertaken a contract on a new sub-division in Strathcona. His presence here will mean not only very genuine pleasure to his friends, but will add a tower of strength to Edmonton golfers during the tournament.

Mr. and Madame Milton Martin are receiving shoals of congratulations on the birth of a little daughter, which arrived towards the end of last week. Madame Martin, sr., is at present visiting her son and is exceedingly proud of her youngest grandchild.

Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Woods and Mrs. Bowers postponed their departure for Bowen Island till this week-end.

Mrs. Nightingale and her little daughter, Cecil, are leaving shortly to spend the summer at Port Hope.

Mrs. Heathcote too is making a summer flitting on Wednesday next, while her husband is off for another survey.

Everyone indeed seems planning a trip or a summer camp. Miss Henderson of Sixth street left last week for Albany, N.Y., where she will visit Mrs. Patton. From there she goes to New York for a stay with Mrs. Reed, and before her return will visit relatives in Ottawa.

Mrs. James Hyndman's brother, Mr. T. Davies of Ottawa, has been spending a few days, the guest of his sister at the Capital.

Mrs. Frank Smith was the hostess of a jolly little bridge on Friday night.

Miss Macdonald of Winnipeg, who has been such a popular visitor to Edmonton during the past month, where she has visited several prominent hostesses, left on Thursday of last week for her home.

Mrs. Emery was the hostess of a most enjoyable card party in honor of her guest Miss Bessie McKenty of Lacombe, on Saturday evening.

Miss Fitzmaurice, whose marriage to Mr. Justus Wilson, C.E., took place on Monday morning in time for them to leave on the early train for the south, was a very much feted bride-elect all of last week.

On Friday, her cousin, Mrs. Barney Cooper, had a "shower" in her honour, when all kinds of pretty and useful gifts descended to remind this witty and vivacious girl of pleasant days and her many good friends in Edmonton.

Mrs. Cooper received the guests in a most becoming brown broad-cloth frock, while the "showeree," which sounds Irish enough to be appropriate to clever Miss Fitzmaurice, was smartly gowned in soft old rose with rare lace garment.

At the tea-table, which was presided over by Mr. Hislop and Mrs. Pace, a great shower of crimson roses lent their beauty and fragrance to enhance the enjoyment of the delicious refreshments provided.

The guests were mostly the unmarried set and old personal friends of the bride elect.

The day following the Misses Webster had another "sprinkle" for the same fortunate girl, when mostly it rained pots and kettles and kitchen utensils, each accompanied with a funny little rhyme appropriate to the article and occasion. Again the guests were of the younger set, and a delightful hour they had of it imparting advice and chattering as young girls will, with the guest of honor ready with a pat little word to cap every climax.

Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Pace and Mrs. Hislop had charge of the tea and Mrs. Webster assisted her daughters in giving this final little send-off to a girl who has warmer friends than most to wish her, and her husband, well.

Mrs. G. G. Morris will receive at her home 527 16th street on Monday, May 17th.

President Tory of the University of Alberta has been called east by the illness of his mother.

Mrs. Dickens, of Edmonton, was the honor guest at Mrs. Wilson Bell's informal bridge on Monday afternoon. The prizes fell to Mrs. Macdonald, Mrs. Johnstone and Mrs. Gilmour. Mrs. J. C. Holden presided over the dainty tea table decorated with pale pink carnations.—Winnipeg Town Topics.

The marriage of Miss Kathleen Cameron to Dr. Stevens of Olds, took place on Saturday morning at All Saints' Church very quietly, only the immediate relatives being present.

On Friday Mrs. Rolph, the bride-elect's sister had a merry good-bye tea for her when Miss Cameron's girl friends had an opportunity to meet her fiancé, nibble wedding cake and drink her and her groom's health and prosperity. Mr. Beauchamp, who supported the groom on the morrow, was also present.

In musical circles and amongst a wide circle of friends this bright English girl will be much missed. The Saturday News joins in wishing Dr. and Mrs. Stevens all happiness.

Mrs. McLaughlin was the hostess of a charming luncheon of eight covers a week ago on Wednesday.

Mrs. Robert E. Jones left on Saturday last to spend the summer with her parents in the east.

On Saturday last McDougall Ave., leading to the hill top was lined with a smart stream of men and women on ten-drinking intent. Mrs. Chamberlain's petite Tip-Top roof garden being the Mecca towards which all steps turned. And it was well worth paying a visit to this little tea-shop perched like an eagle's nest on the to most top of the hill, where the breezes surely are more refreshing, and the view lovelier than in almost any other spot in all of lovely Edmonton.

"Why didn't some one start such (Continued on page 12)



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CORRESPONDENCE

LOST—SOME HUMOR?

Editor Saturday News.

Sir,—The word WEALTH was inadvertently omitted in the article, entitled "Evolution of War." The multiplying of the aggregate wealth of the world.

The action of my unknown critic is to be regretted. To be sure it is not representative of the attitude of all writers and critics on such a subject, and it is to be deplored that one, living in an atmosphere of learning should descend to such methods of criticism. The several classic witticisms do not improve with reading.

It is no light matter to propose a discussion on "the why and wherefore of the failure of education," which in any case is not the writer's contention, and I will not give my dissertation, at any time on any subject to Mr. Unreformed until he states his exact personal cause for complaint.

I append two quotations which my critic might take to heart, as they might be of benefit to "one who follows his humorous friends, his comic paper and his light literature."

"To rear up minds with aspirations and faculties above the herd, capable of helping on their countrymen to greater achievement in virtue, intelligence and general well-being—these are the ends for which great men are desirable"—John Stuart Mill.

"Educational work on the one hand, lacks intellectual seriousness, and on the other, fails, somehow, to connect vitally with the needs of present society. The solution is likely to lie through the construction of the modern ideal of liberal education under the influence of new vocational methods and ideals."

Not the way in which knowledge is to be used—much less the fact that it is not used at all—but the method and spirit in which it is pursued on the one hand, and its breadth of human interest on the other, makes it liberal. Any study is liberal if pursued in a scientific manner and given significance for human life."

—Professor Tufts.

The contention that the "poor benighted common people" of the masses and the classes of the world (a qualification that the writer had in mind) are no longer in need of inspiration, education and moral elevation, notwithstanding "the little red schoolhouse," is received with surprise and awe, coming as it does from a chivalrous if humble writer. If he is representative of the "unreformed common people," why should he seek to use his influence in leavening the best efforts of his people?

Allow me to suggest, that the welfare of the modern people (not common) depends upon their tools and methods.

Education is the first aim, so that the people will understand and desire to follow the natural lines of evolution in all things. It is a movement growing spontaneously in all civilized countries, increasing constantly and raising the pointless ridge of the unreformed and unreformed, but accepted by the average minds of civilized nations.

To all those people who construe an article applicable to any nation as a personal insult to the common people of any one nation; to all those people best qualified to converse jointly and sweetly with the masses, to all those who fallow along with the crowd of mythical sage-like wits in blind unreasoning ignorance; to all of those I must preface extend the reference of my critic, and thoughtfully suggested. Mr. Browning for poetic thinking and writing, and Max Muller for the stamp of reform. Those excellent precepts, those thoughts superiorly wise found in the works of philosophers, provoke at all times, our wonder and admiration, but may be somewhat deep reading for many. Correspondent according to his own showing; better far take a portion of Alice in Wonderland where Alice is on a certain spot on a certain board, had to run "like everything" to keep on the same spot.

Mr. Unreformed, I hate to do it but you force me to suggest (sans defining) that you and your humorous, comic and caustic friends do a little heavy reading after the days' work, with the aid of "candle-light" if the modern light is too strong.

The last word is? There are reformatories for the unreformed unreformed who have the "scrambling scribbling" habit. It is a habit of such a nature that if not checked in time, has a growing tendency harmful to its victims. In the most advanced stages the victims are known to "sneer and smile" aloud and to become so infuriated as to rise and bite, when shown a piece of paper.

I would be so sorry to deprive my humorous critic of one of his cherished illusions and therefore sign myself:

A Feminine Adherent of the Little Red School House.



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WHITE WOOD SANDS is located about the centre of the north side of Wabamun (White Whale) Lake having a good sand beach and splendid view of the whole lake to the east, west and south. This subdivision is crossed by the G.T.P. and on the completion of the railroad to this property will be but an hour's run from Edmonton. The property is well wooded, rises directly from the beach to the rear end, having a slope of about 50 ft. White Whale, or Wabamun, Lake is the best lake for Summer Homes in the vicinity of Edmonton and quite a few lots in this subdivision have been sold to prominent Edmontonians. A desirable neighborhood is assured. Come in and see the list of buyers and judge for yourself.

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Crows Nest Forest Fires and their Prevention

In the Crow's Nest Valley, in Southern Alberta, only thirty three square miles of unburned forest are left out of a total of two hundred and twelve square miles of possible forest area. All this area, according to the reports of early explorers and travellers, was originally covered by a dense forest.

Mr. H. R. MacMillan, Asst. Inspector of Dominion Forest Reserves, made a preliminary investigation of this district in the autumn of 1908, and has embodied the result of his investigations in an interesting report. In the following schedule he summarizes the condition of the tract:

Sod covered, denuded area, 85 square miles.

Dead standing timber, 34 square miles.

Area covered with young growth, 60 square miles.

Unburned forest, 33 square miles.

Total, 212 square miles.

Thus no less than 179 miles out of the 212 (over 84 per cent. of the area) has been cleared by fire at one time or another.

Eighteen square miles of the area is above timber line.

The first area mentioned, viz., the "sod-covered, denuded area," presents one of the most difficult propositions.

Before railway construction started, this area was covered by a heavy fir forest. Now it is "a poor gravelly prairie, unfit for agriculture, of very little value for grazing and which is in no way producing a crop." This is the result of repeated burnings. The first fire does not usually have this effect, but "a second or third fire rarely fails to kill all the forest reproduction," i.e., (the young trees) "to destroy the remaining seed trees, to burn off the upper layer of soil and leave a desolate waste."

Of unburned forest only thirty three square miles (about sixteen per cent. of the area) remain, and these are situated in the places that are least easy to get at, namely, at high levels and at the heads of valleys and in draws; and this forest is consequently least valuable. It is the timber that is easy to get at that the fire here, as everywhere else, has consumed or damaged.

The most hopeful aspect of the whole case is presented by the sixty square miles of country covered with young growth. The land on which this young growth is found is "too high on the hillsides and is too rough, stony and gravelly to be fit for agriculture or valuable for grazing. This young stand of timber consists largely of Lodgepole Pine, with a small proportion of spruce and Douglas fir. Properly

protected, it will in time come to be of immense value.

The first step in forestry, here and everywhere else, is to preserve the forests that now exist, and so the first thing necessary in this region is to protect the green timber and the young growth from the fires that have been so disastrous in the past. This is the first problem that is engaging the attention of the Dominion Forest Service.

Up to the present fire protection in Canadian forests has been effected entirely by patrol of the area to be protected by rangers whose duty it is to watch for fires and put them out and much of the value of such a service lies in the fact that the ranger can discover and extinguish in its first stages a fire that, left unchecked, might destroy many thousands dollars' worth of timber and warn travellers and campers of the danger of carelessness in the use of fire. This patrol will no doubt be the basis of the system finally adopted for this region, supplemented probably by the use of "look-outs" and telephones.

Editor—

The importance of preserving a belt of timber in Southern Alberta has been foreseen by early settlers for some time. The southern part of Alberta, which this belt of timber practically commands, is more or less dependent upon the timber for retaining the snow in these mountains for a steady supply of water. Already the changes that have taken place have caused heavier spring and summer floods than had heretofore been the case, the water running off more rapidly than of yore. The timber holds the snow which melts by degrees and gives a more even flow of water in the rivers that are fed from the mountains. As the country settles, and as towns or villages spring up along these rivers the even flow of water is a serious consideration, besides which the irrigation projects must be thought of, for water is required very often for irrigation purposes just at a time when the flow is likely to be lessened when the weather is hot and dry. At this early period in our history it is far better to consider these matters and make plans for the future than to leave discussion to a later period when it may be too late, or so complicated that it would be much more difficult to handle.

The U. S. government many years ago set aside as a Forest Reserve the piece of country immediately to the south of the track designated by Superintendent Campbell, so that if the Canadian Government sets aside, as a Forest Reserve, the strip on the east of the Rockies, from the Boundary to the Crow's Nest, this would make quite an area conserved on both sides of the line, and each reservation would help the other for neither would be so difficult to protect as both governments could work together. Much of the water

that we use or shall use for irrigation purposes comes from rivers that rise in the U. S. A., in fact the sources of our Southern rivers are some one side of the line and some the other and mixed up so that combined action by both the United States and the Canadian governments in this matter will benefit both.

This matter of timber conservation in an important one all up the Rockies in Alberta, and when timber is cut from land surely some attention should be paid to the fact that the land should not be allowed to become bare waste. The loss of water in the rivers will later be seriously felt and the loss of timber should at once be encouraged to grow another crop of trees for many important reasons.

Encouraging the Beautiful

Enthusiasm and success are stamped all over the scheme for making the stations of all the Canadian Pacific Railway the links in a flower chain extending across the continent. Mr. N. S. Dunlop, the chief of the C. P. R. claims department, twelve years ago inaugurated the free distribution of flower seeds to station agents and others, and the beautiful flower gardens by which so many of the company's stations are surrounded in the summer months are the direct result. In this direction the company has certainly given an impulse to civic pride all over the Dominion, the full effects of which can never be adequately estimated. It has been noticed wherever the station agent or section men establish a garden with the seeds supplied free from the company's floral departments, the enthusiasm for flowers invariably extends to the whole community and fosters pride in the beautifying of the homes of the people.

Mr. Dunlop is now sending out the annual packages of seeds. No fewer than 50,000 packages, representing 32 varieties, are being

shipped out, to be distributed in 1,500 gardens across the continent.

Later on thousands of plants and shrubs will be sent out, while last fall there were distributed 200,000 tulips, hyacinths, lilies, crocuses, iris bulbs. This means that with those sent out in former years there will soon be millions of early spring bulbs in bloom. Montreal Witness.

Wheat Corners

CORNER IMPOSSIBLE ABROAD.

New York authorities on foreign law interviewed by the American were unanimous in declaring that such a wheat corner as now exists in Chicago would be impossible in either Germany or France. No operator, however bold, in either country would dare manipulate food stuffs in such a way that the price would be raised throughout the country.

There is a new German law which it particularly severe with those who try to deal with futures in grain or the products of grain mills. It went into effect May 8, 1908, and is entitled "An Act Concerning Changes of the Bourse Law." Its important paragraphs provide:

BAR ON "FUTURE" DEALS.

"That all Bourse or Stock Exchange transactions in future in grain mills are forbidden. Anyone who knowingly deals in futures may be fined up to 10,000 marks (\$2,500). Neither party to such a transaction can be held liable and no collection can be forced by law."

Both fine and imprisonment are provided for the professional dealer in futures in grain products.

The French law prohibiting wheat and other similar "corners" was outlined for the American by a member of the firm of Couder Brothers, of No. 2 Rector street, who said:

PROHIBITED IN FRANCE.

"Speculative operations, such as the present Chicago wheat corners, are prohibited in France under an Act of March, 1885. The punishment is found in sections 419 and 420 of the French Penal Code."

"The second section expressly forbids cornering of foodstuffs, and the penalty for such unlawful manipulation is doubled—from two months to two years in prison, and from 1,000 to 20,000 franc fine."

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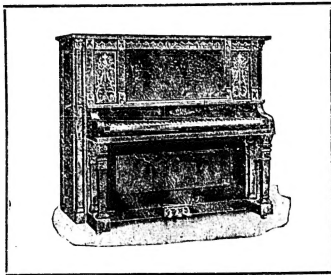
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Note and Comment

(Continued from page 1)

As readers of *The Saturday News* are aware, this paper expected a great deal from the election of Dr. Clark of Red Deer to the House of Commons. He has not taken long to justify the confidence of his friends. In the course of a recent visit to Ottawa the writer had an opportunity of learning something of the position which he is now in.

It can be said without the slightest hesitation that he is generally regarded as the most valuable acquisition to the House of Commons for which the last Dominion contest was responsible. Whenever he speaks he is assured of a crowded assembly. In every debate in which he participates his address is the subject of frequent comment on the part of speakers who follow. Leading eastern newspapers were not slow to recognize in him a man worth paying attention to. After his effort in the recent Budget discussion, relief was expressed in various quarters over finding a man in the popular chamber who approached questions of issue as a student of politics not as a trimmer or partizan. The tribute paid by the *Toronto Star* was particularly worthy of note.

The reading of Dr. Clark's speech in Hansard enables one to understand the impression which he made upon his auditors. The case of the west for a moderate tariff has never been more clearly or convincingly stated. Of the need for such a presentation of the ideas of the people of this part of the Dominion there is no question. It is a matter quite outside ordinary party discussions. The greatest immediate danger is the passing of the lance of power into the hands of the high protectionist element in the Liberal ranks and a heavy responsibility in combating this lies upon the Liberal members from the west. On the other hand we find, according to a recent despatch which bears evidence of being founded on fact, the Western Conservative members have also acted as a restraining influence on the high-tariff tendencies of that party. Dr. Clark may thus be said to have spoken for the whole of the prairie country when he took the stand that he did.

The custom of sneering at the fiscal ideas of the Motherland has been widely prevalent in the Dominion for many years among people in both high and low places. The most rabid Imperialists are the men who would have us take our tariff policy from the country to the south. The contrast which Dr. Clark made in his budget speech between the experiences of the two countries should serve to open the eyes of many who have hitherto concluded that in such matters we have nothing to learn from our fellow-Britishers across the sea. We hear a great deal about the wonderful progress of the United States under high protection. But what could hold back a country with such wonderful natural resources and with a free trade area of half a continent? There are in the United States 21 people to the square mile and in Great Britain 568. "I contend," declared Dr. Clark, "that the economic miracle of the nineteenth century is not to be found in the resources of a continent being able to keep 21 people to the square mile under protection, but that it is to be found in two little pin points, comparatively speaking, sticking out of the ocean, the United Kingdom, keeping 568 people to the square mile in, what Mr. Asquith recently called, a degree of comfort to be found nowhere else in the civilized world."

"What is the condition of the United States at the present moment with regard to the depression and unemployment?" he continued. "I wonder if hon. members are aware that with the 21 people to the square mile, during the first eight months of last year more people left the United States than came into it. It is true that the balance was redressed a little in the last four months and that at the end of the twelve months there was a paltry immigration into the United States of 6,000 people. Does that mean that protection is working out to be a great success in that country? For years a million people have been added by immigration to the population of the United States every year, but last year, with its 21 people to the square mile only compared with Britain's 568, the gate swung backward to such an extent that as many people left the shores of the United States as came to them. The chairman of Lloyd's Bank, speaking to the annual meeting of the shareholders, at the beginning of this year and he knows something about trade and financial questions--claimed before that meeting of shareholders that the conditions of the unemployed in Great Britain have been largely aggravated by workmen returning from the United States where they could not get a living to the overcrowded centres of these little islands. It is worth, I think the authority behind it is, at any rate, worthy of the serious consideration of this House if it is wishful to bring a serious mind to the consideration of this question."

"Now I should like to give the House another fact that may help to enlighten us as to how far it may be wise for the Canadian Finance Minister to allow himself to be influenced by the supposed success of high protection in the United States. In 1850 the United States had two and a half million tons of shipping, and in that same year the United Kingdom had four and a quarter million tons. At that time the United States bid fair to be the great competitor of Great Britain upon the seas. This is a very important question for any nation that wishes to achieve commercial supremacy, because, sir, if we pass our minds down through history, I think it can be claimed that no nation ever achieved real commercial supremacy which did not have the enormous command of the seas. Take, for instance, the Genoese, the Romans, the Phoenicians, the Spaniards, the French in the eighteenth century, and then, the wonderful shipping of Great Britain which is a proof that this is a sound position. In 1850 an important experiment was adopted by the two greatest trade nations in the world for the consideration of the world upon tariff questions. The United States betook itself to the system of protection and Great Britain went the opposite way. At that time the shipping of the United States was two and a half million tons and that of Great Britain four and a quarter million tons. To-day, after sixty years of that experiment, the shipping of the United States has shrunk to one and three quarters millions of tons, while Great Britain's four and a quarter millions of tons have gone up to eleven and a quarter millions of tons, far surpassing the shipping record of any country."

The charge is frequently made that those who argue for free trade conditions are impractical theorists. Yet, Dr. Clark pointed out, the chairman of the recent free-trade demonstration in London was Lord Avebury, a most distinguished man, the chairman of the Bankers' Clearing House, while beside him was Sir Felix Shuster, the vice-chairman of that body. Through that clearing house went last year nearly \$65,000,000,000. "If I wanted to find a theorist," declared the speaker, "if I wanted to find a pallid book-worm who had spent his time in studies and not in the practical affairs of the world, I should not go to these men mixed up with international exchanges and the money markets of the world in London."

Provided that sound public policy was pursued Dr. Clark had no doubt about the future of Canada. His concluding sentences may well be quoted.

"The credit of Canada, to my mind, is as sound as her prairies are boundless, and the spirit of her people is indomitable. Talk to me about the credit of Canada! I came out as a professional man, with some school boys, seven years ago, and I am willing to-day a thousand acres of land, and am able to make at that occupation far more than is necessary for my family and myself. There is a picture of the heritage that we are working out, and it is a picture which begets, in my mind at any rate, and in the minds of the great majority of Canadians I am sure, not a spirit of pessimism but a spirit of optimism. I was glad to notice the other day that my right hon. friend and leader had joined the society of optimists; I wish he would endeavor to enroll, if he has any influence with that society, the hon. member for North Toronto. In conclusion I would say: Keep your immigration policy on the sound lines upon which it has been worked hitherto; keep your farmers going on the lands; sell them the materials they need for developing their heritage at reasonable rates; and give them a chance in the markets of the world by keeping your tariff down to a revenue basis, and then you will have all the surpluses you require for building up the grandest civilization and one of the greatest countries the world has ever seen."

The deep impression which his speech has made shows that the task of keeping our Federal Government in line with sound economic thinking and with fundamental ideas of justice and common sense is not altogether a hopeless one. The low tariff element has needed a man in Parliament for many years back whose ideas were sound and who at the same time had the ability to present them in a striking way and the courage to do so regardless of immediate party considerations. In Dr. Clark such a man has at last been found and each session will, we are confident, make him a more powerful force in the House's deliberations.

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Fortune knocks at everyone's door, but you must not shut the door and refuse her admittance. You must invite her in when she knocks or else she leaves, often never to return. Fortune is now knocking at your door and is knocking hard. She is anxious to come in and help you on in your fortunes. She only needs a little help over the threshold. Then she is yours for life, refuse her and she leaves in sorrow, probably never to return, and you are left to mourn. Too late you realise what you have thrown away.

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To secure your fortune. Accept it at once, secure one or more of these lots in the

WOLF CREEK TOWNSITE

DO IT NOW!

Now is the time. By doing it now you get in on the ground floor at the first price and so make the largest profit, thus making secure the corner stone of your fortune. This has been the way that all of these moneyed men of yours, and my knowledge have become independent—simply by getting in first—getting the location, and turning it at a good profit. We are confident we can interest you. Give us a call at once, don't delay. Let us give you some free information and show you something. You then have the option of accepting or refusing the opportunity of your life. **Consider these facts:** This site is within easy reach of large fields of Bituminous Coal and Fine Timber—a saw mill site has already been selected—the G.T.P. cuts right through the site and will be held up for several years on account of the construction of two large bridges which will make **Wolf Creek** the end of the steel all this time. A large number of men will be employed in the construction of these bridges and of the 200 miles of work west of Wolf Creek. There are already several Stores, Stopping Places and a Drug Store doing business there now. Sites have been sold for all sorts of businesses. The C.N.R. have their proposed line here to the Brazeau coal region which is also in this vicinity.

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With the Investor

For the sixth successive season Mr. Alfred Van Hammerstein is acting out from Edmonton for the Athabasca River, where he is engaged in boring for petroleum near Fort McMurray. Neither his own nor the faith of the capitalists behind him has ever faltered. That the oil supply of the greater part of Canada will yet come from Edmonton's hinterland he has every confidence.

The great flow of gas which has recently been obtained by the C. P. R. at Bow Island west of Medicine Hat, the Crow's Nest branch reveals a gas field in that district covering a larger area than any other on the continent. The man who has directed the work, Mr. Eugene Coste, has had a lifetime of experience in such matters and believes that the gas belt extends at this distance from the mountains across the whole of the province. It would thus pass through Edmonton and on to the Athabasca river. It has already been struck in and about the city, while the discoveries in the north are a matter of still wider knowledge. As soon as sufficient capital is interested so that the proper men and methods may be employed, as in the case of the C.P.R. experiments at Bow Island, there is every reason to believe that quite as good a flow will be obtained in the territory indicated. And it must not be forgotten that with but one exception in America, that of the Buffalo district, oil and gas have gone together.

There is a disposition to regard all the oil and gas talk that we hear in Alberta as traceable to irresponsible boomers. It may be the case that the possibilities of the province in this connection have been made to do service for untrustworthy enterprises. But this doesn't alter the fact that scientific investigators are firmly of the belief that oil and gas will be among the strongest factors in the industrial development of Alberta. One of them, an engineer of continental reputation, whose name, however, cannot be published, in conversation with the writer of these paragraphs a few weeks ago declared that he would be willing to stake everything on the future of the province as an oil and gas producer and that his chief regret was that he was no longer young enough to take the full advantage of the opportunities which it had to offer. Alberta, in his opinion, was of all the provinces the one it would best profit a young man to tie himself up with.

Interest in the plans of the Alberta

and Great Waterways Railway is becoming keener as people realize the exact import of the undertaking.

It was launched with so small a flourish of trumpets that few were disposed to take it seriously. It usually takes a railway enterprise so long to emerge from the realm of idle talk that newspaper announcements mean little. But when the report, which now appears to be well authenticated that Mr. E. A. James, formerly general manager of the C.N.R., is to be the working head of the new railway, one couldn't help sitting up and taking notice. Something which is still significant to the few who know him is the announcement that Dr. Waddell is on his way to Edmonton to act as consulting engineer. When in Ottawa recently he told a friend that he expected to spend the next three or four years in Edmonton. Now Dr. Waddell is one of the most eminent men in his profession in the United States and those who know of his career are positive that he wouldn't be connected with any project, which hadn't the best of financial standing and which didn't mean business from the drop of the hat.

Our old friend, Mr. C. E. Van Arsdale of the Grand Trunk Pacific is again in Edmonton. When other celebrities come to the city, the newspapers usually tell us what they do and say. Not so with Mr. Van Arsdale. He says nothing and does nothing, so far as the general public is able to find out. He comes and goes and that is all there is to it, so far as the mass of us are concerned. Yet we all know that his every move has great significance to the project in the carrying out of which he has borne so distinguished a part. He deserves to go down with the great silent men of history.

The Builders' Exchange called a meeting on Tuesday to consider the demands of the carpenters. The point at issue is the signing of a new agreement for the year 1909. The old agreement which was for 42 cents per hour, during an eight hour day, terminated on May 1st. The carpenters are asking for 50 cents an hour, which demand the Exchange will not entertain but is willing to agree to the old rate. The possibility of the employment of non-union men leads to a rumor of a strike, but it is hoped that in view of the fact that the building season is opening up, with the certainty of great activity, that this will be avoided.

Steel laying on the G. T. P. is at

a standstill and the rails can hardly reach the city by the date set, June 20th. The end of the present track is just 95 miles east of Edmonton. Different accounts are given of the cause of delay, one being that there is a shortage of steel. At any rate it would seem that it is not entirely owing to a shortage of money. Still we may expect the G. T. P. in Edmonton before long which will give, no doubt, a further impetus to building operations.

The contract has been let for the steel work on the new power house. This has been awarded to the Edmonton Iron Works Company at the tender price of \$16,769. The Wisconsin Bridge Company put in the lowest tender but the difference in price was slight so the council decided they would not be warranted in awarding the contract to outside parties.

The Edmonton Board of Trade has taken up the matter of freight rates on iron. Mr. T. J. Cornwall, the proprietor of the Edmonton Iron Works, who is installing a large plant for the manufacture of structural material, discovered that the freight tariff in force on raw material is higher than that on the finished product. This extraordinary state of affairs caused considerable comment, so the members of the board of trade have taken the matter up with a view to placing Edmonton manufacturers on a somewhat more equal footing with the Eastern manufacturers, for the present situation would make competition with Eastern mills practically an impossibility and interfere with our prospects as a manufacturing centre.

There are real evidences of progress and rising values in real estate from the north to the south of Alberta. Now that fine weather is more assured, and excavations are more easily made, we see hoardings put up and real activity displayed in building operations in Edmonton, so much so that Jasper Avenue foot traffic, especially on the north side, is seriously impeded. No less than four large structures are in course of erection in one of the busiest parts of the avenue. When these buildings are finished they will greatly add to the solid business aspect of this avenue. To count others structures in course of erection in other parts would take considerable time. All towns down the line to and including Calgary and on to Cardston, our southern town, there is an activity in building, with real estate changing hands for building purposes, that marks an era in our progress of solid growth. This is not merely a speculative era but a

constructive one that will hold values as they rise. It is not a mushroom growth but a solid grain, and in most places, is not of the empty boom variety that will fall flat as soon as it is over.

The London, Eng. Standard has a lengthy unsigned article on the question of supply of electrical power in Ontario, and says it is a fair matter for consideration whether the Canadian provinces, and, for that matter, the Canadian Government, should not recognize the disturbing effect of these disputes upon the minds of British investors. The Standard thinks some clauses in the legislature's amending bill are so extraordinary that, while fully admitting that there may be, and probably is, another side to the controversy, it seems highly desirable in the interests of Canadian enterprise, that the true facts should be presented from some authoritative quarter and in such fashion that the justice or injustice of the act may be decisively determined.

The Standard would also like to know the precise meaning of the schemes which it is affirmed now are being pushed by the City of Toronto for erecting a plant in direct competition to the Toronto Electric Light Co., another company backed by British capital. For these things the Standard feels sure there must be adequate explanation, but such an explanation is certainly due very promptly to British investors.

One of the points that is of most interest to the average business man at present is the question of the state of the crops. Serious doubts were first in regards to winter wheat and as we expected, a few fine and warm days, materially assisted the winter wheat, which is showing up well, especially in the south, where rather warmer weather seems to have come along sooner than in the more northern portion of the province. But still as we come north, in many seasons, we find the days longer and the growth more rapid. There is little call for uneasiness as to the ultimate outcome of the crop situation, for, given fine weather, this is not by any means the latest seeding season we have known, and other seeding season far later than this have been some of our banner years. It must also be remembered that the price of grain is high and likely to remain so. The crop of 1908 is to quality was perhaps the best we have had in Alberta, i.e., since Alberta became a grain province, but much of this grain sold for about half the price of the inferior grain of 1907. Owing to other means of egress being devised and greater competition arising for the privilege of carrying our grain to

market the farmers, millers and grain merchants are likely to obtain better freight rates, our grain will be handled more economically with a correspondingly greater gain to all in Alberta concerned in the handling of grain. The farmer thus in obtaining better prices will have more money to spend in town as live stock prices are also holding up well. The crop outlook at present gives no cause for uneasiness, and the strong probability is that a far larger crop of all grains will be harvested in 1909 than has ever been the case in any previous year in Alberta and prices for this grain will be high.

Canada's revenue for the fiscal year ending March 31st amounts to \$84,000,000, or just twelve millions below the preceding year. Considering the state of trade the world over, this is a fairly good showing. For March, the revenue showed an increase of half a million, so that the prospects for the next twelve months are exceedingly good. The consolidated fund expenditure for the year was probably about equal to the revenue.

The New York Times says: "There is noted on the part of investors a growing disposition to be less particular about the absolute security underlying their purchases, and to pay more attention to the yield. This is due to two causes. In the first place, gilt-edge bonds have advanced to such a level that the income return is much less attractive than it was earlier in the year. During the long period of depression by reason of the bargains offered, investors got into the habit of expecting to realize anywhere from 4-1/2 to 6 per cent, on their money placed in tolerably good securities. It is now hard for individuals to bring themselves down to accepting 4 per cent or less on their surplus funds. Secondly, the indications of business improvement all over the country inspire a greater confidence in bonds of the less attractive grades, and people appear to be more willing to believe that, for all practical purposes, their money is just as safe as it would be if invested in the higher grade issues, which at the same time they are benefiting by a larger return."

Country real estate is on the move as well as city property. Two improved farms have recently been sold in the Clover Bar district for \$35 per acre. Considering that both farms were not in the best of condition and that the improvements were only moderate and not strictly up to date the prices realized are very satisfactory.

In the real estate world in Edmon-

ton affairs are moving. Building permits have been issued in the first week in May for buildings amounting to \$102,000 whereas the total for the whole of May '08 was \$77,362. In addition to this tenders are being called for up to Tuesday, May 18th, for a brick and stone apartment house, on the corner of Victoria Avenue and 15th street, the building to cost in the neighborhood of \$120,000. This building is to be erected for Rene Le Marchand, Esq., who has been making investments in other parts of the west and is evidently impressed with the future of Edmonton.

Among the building permits obtained are the following: for a factory and warehouse on Clara street, to cost \$15,000 by the Twin City Manufacturing Co.; Lucy Allinson, Grant Estate, a dwelling to cost \$2,200; Rolfe and Kenwood, on lots 22 and 23, R.L. 4, first street, stores and office value \$20,000; Nesbitt and Clelland, lot 38, block 22, R.L. 14, 14th and 15th streets, a residence, \$15,000; S. Koruk, lot 6, block 9, R.L. 12, Kinsistino, \$18,000.

The Imperial Bank, which has shown remarkable foresight in directing its western policy in anticipation of business growth, is opening up a branch on Jasper Avenue west, between Seventh and Eighth. The fact has very considerable significance.

Mr. W. Prost, who has been in charge of the Merchant's Bank on Nunavoy Avenue, has been transferred to Mannville, where this institution is commencing business. Mr. Philip 1st succeeds Mr. Prost in the flourishing east end branch.

Press and public acknowledgment of Grants to be the greatest phonologists, clairvoyants and palmists alive. The whole city of Edmonton startled and mystified at the accuracy of the Grants predictions. They never make a mistake. Consult them before it is too late. Office, 132 Jasper Ave.

For Victoria Day, May 24th, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company announce a rate fare and one third for the round trip. Tickets will be on sale May 21st, 22nd, 23rd and 24th, good to return until May 26th.

C. M. Burk, photographer, is keeping up to the times. He is now prepared to photograph people in their own homes as well as at his studio.

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First Door West

Edmonton Opera House

C. W. WILLIS, Librarian

Home and Society.

(Continued from page 8)

an evening before?" we were all quivering as seated around little tables we sampled delicious ice cream sodas, good tea, and weeny-teeny cakes and scones.

"You'd almost think you were on board ship," one man pronounced, and with no land in front of you, and the wind kissing your face it felt like it.

In a wee shop in front you can take tea and coffee and soda when the weather is too inclement for the roof garden. Everything is new and snooty, you will have your favorite brew served by Mrs. Chamberlain and her assistant in pink and rins with French caps, and you will like it, much! Like it, and go again.

Mrs. Donald McDonald had quite a tea-party on Saturday, Mrs. Nightingale, Mrs. Cautley, Mrs. Duncan Smith, Mrs. Bigger, Mrs. Howwood, Mrs. Palmer Watt, and Miss Marjorie Wilson.

Others I noticed were Mrs. James Smith and Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Brathwaite, Mrs. Clarke Bowker and Mr. Nash, Mrs. Eleanor Taylor and a great many more well-known people.

On Wednesday morning, April 28th, the marriage was quietly celebrated of the Rev. Mr. Stevenson, late assistant pastor of First Presbyterian Church and Margaret Jane Eleanor McCauley, second daughter of the Warden of the Penitentiary of Alberta. Rev. Dr. McQueen performed the ceremony in the presence of about thirty relatives and intimate friends. Following the ceremony the bridal couple left on the early morning train for a wedding trip to Winnipeg, prior to taking up their residence in Keewauk.

On Monday the Young People's Guild held a social when the late assistant pastor was presented with a very handsome silver tea-service and address on behalf of the Guild, Rev. Dr. McQueen reading the address and Miss Perry making the presentation, and Mr. Turnbull took advantage of the occasion to present Mr. Stevenson on behalf of the congregation with a purse of gold.

In Edmonton where both she and her family have long been so well known the decidedly pretty and sweet young bride has a host of well-wishers who will join in wishing her and her much-esteemed husband all happiness.

The W.C.T.U. have been holding a series of sales of home made cookery in some of the empty stores on Jasper Ave. on Saturday afternoons for some time lately, accomplishing the dual object of placing tempting home-made things at the disposal of the public and at the same time raising money towards their very laudable cause. Afternoon tea is also being served and on Saturday last I saw Mrs. Huley and a number of prominent women enjoying a cup of the fragrant brew.

Mrs. Bowker leaves shortly for a month's visit to her parents, Senator and Mrs. Kirchhoff at Brandon.

On Wednesday afternoon a large number of callers made in made to Mrs. Hugh Campbell's post-nuptial reception at her very prettily appointed home on Thirteenth street, where the handsome young bride, assisted by Mrs. Joseph Morris, had a gracious word of welcome for everyone.

Mrs. Campbell was looking very stunning in an exquisite wedding gown of white Liberty satin made in Empire fashion with a richly embroidered bolero of silver embroidery. Mrs. Morris was also smartly gowned, wearing pale blue broadened satin, trimmed with Maltese lace, and a fetching flower toque.

Throughout the rooms quantities of roses, red in the drawing-room and pink in the tea-room, made a riot of exquisite color and the air fragrant with their sweetness.

Pouring tea were Mrs. J. D. Harrison looking very sweet in palest mauve organdie, and Mrs. Charlesworth in a modish blue rajah frock with a smart poke-bonnet shaped chapeau, while Mrs. Clarke Bowker in dainty pale blue linen served the ices, and the Misses Gladys McLean, Miss Pace and Miss Potter assisted.

I am indebted to a Fort Saskatchewan correspondent for the following: "One of the most successful balls of the season was given by the Fort Saskatchewan Curling Club on Friday evening, April 23rd. The hall was gaily decorated with flags, bunting, euring stones and brooms which, with a collection of the trophies won during the past season, looked both magnificent and pretty."

Among the many couples present were: Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Wilkin, Major and Mrs. Cuthbert, Insp. and Mrs. McDowell, Mr. and Mrs. Kurran, Mr. and Mrs. Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. Sweetapple, Dr. A. E. Alexander and Mrs. Alexander, Sergeant and Mrs. Botelbert, Mr. and Mrs. Dickson, Mr. and Mrs. Sutcland, Mr. and Mrs. S. O. Jones, Miss Lulu Casagden, Miss Asher, Miss Mabel McCauley, Miss Rae Dickson, Miss Flora Macdonald, Miss Margaret Ross Cuthbert, Miss Muriel Wilson, Strathcona, Messrs. Sybil Casagden, Taylor, Gordon, O'Brien, Harvey, Jardine, Kidney, Atkinson, McDowell, Miller, Ekham and many others. The music being furnished by the Edmonton orchestra.

Peggy

A CHANGE NEEDED IN ALBERTA'S ECONOMIC SYSTEM

Continued from page 1

which country. This latter method has been in vogue for many years in the cotton belt, and the method succeeded in making the cotton farmers the poorest race of farmers on the continent. In some of these places there was money for a few weeks in the fall, but this was sold up in a few weeks and the cotton rushed to cashmere to be held by speculators with money, so the country districts are pumped dry. When the farmer is pumped out then down goes the value of country property and the value of money. We cannot have a prosperous province by the present methods of finance, for payments should be spread over different parts of the year to enable the farmer not only to market his grain in a more leisurely and lucrative way, but also his live stock. In this case there would be less talk of car shortages, blockades on rail roads, poor prices and shortness of money. Speculation in commodities to the detriment of the farmer would be more difficult if the sales were more spread about over the year, and the farmers not forced to part with their produce at a loss, which is a loss to the province.

We are in the position today of having rushed nearly all of our grain out of the country, thereby leaving many of our four million standing idle, and they must stand idle, some of them, until well on into next October, the profits from the milling business going to other provinces or states. Can we afford to drain our province in this way and bleed ourselves, or can some better method be devised of keeping more of our money for our own use, instead of giving so much of it away by a sudden scramble to realize on everything at one time of the year? We are shipping away the best of the fertility of our virgin soil to enrich others by our present method, a method of drainage that is going to prove very exhausting to Alberta as time goes on.

A SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT.

By F. R. Walton.

He said, "I will achieve a worldwide reformation! First, I will tear down every moss-grown stone. Which forms the house we call Civilization! Then, when, old customs all are overthrown, I'll start all things anew, complete regeneration. The grandest mode of living that was ever known—"

"The most magnificent civilization! He was a dreamer."

Another man said not a word of reformation. Nor did he dream of making all things new.

In place of our old patchwork civilization: He merely found a way more strong and true.

For making ditches meant for farmland irrigation. And by his slight improvement he did do.

More good than if he'd worked for world-wide reformation. And philosophic civilization! He was no dreamer.

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Brussels Carpet Prices Up To \$1.10 a Yard to Sell For 70c Yard

1,300 yards of four frame Brussels carpet. A very serviceable carpet in a splendid range of patterns and colors, with and without borders. Regular prices \$1.25 to \$1.50 yard.

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20 Discount off all Carpet Squares

We offer you a choice in carpet squares that is second to none in this city. We carry all sizes and quantities in a big range of patterns. Your choice during this sale at

20 Per Cent Off Regular Prices

SILKOLINE

25c Values for 15c Yard

A big range of new silkolines, in floral and Oriental pattern. Special value. Regular 25c

Our Sale Price 15c Yard

\$2 Brussels Carpet for \$1.10 Yd.

920 yards five frame Brussels carpet. The best Brussels, rich coloring effects, handsome patterns, borders to match. Regular prices \$1.75 and \$2.00.

Our Sale Price \$1.10 Yard

Beautiful Lace Curtains at Sale Prices

Nottingham lace curtains in white, new pattern effect in strong weaves. Regular price \$1.50 per pair.

Our Special Sale Price \$1.10 Pair

Nottingham lace curtains, beautiful new designs, in both conventional and scroll effects, colors white and ecru. Regular price \$6.50 pair.

Our Special Sale Price \$4.50 Pair

Wilton Carpet \$2.50 Values \$1.39

750 heavy Wilton carpets, colors in greens and reds, very suitable for halls and dining rooms. This line has 5-8 border to match. Very special value. Regular prices \$2.50 yard.

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65c Madras Muslins at

50c Yard

Madras Muslins in all shades, patterns and colorings. Full 45 inches wide. Regular 65c yard

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The Acme Co., Limited,

Corner Jasper Avenue and Second Street



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ANNUAL FANCY DRESS AND BAL POUDE

of the Westward Ho Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire . . .

FRIDAY, May 21st, '09

THISTLE RINK

DANCING AT 9

TICKETS—Gentlemen \$2.00, Ladies \$1.00, Spectators 25c

Note the Change in the Price of Roses

Commencing Saturday 12th For a short time only

RED WHITE PINK

No. 1, Long stem per dozen - \$1.50
No. 2, Good Flowers but shorter stem - \$1.00

If not convenient to come to the greenhouse phone your order. You can rely on us to give you a good selection.

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